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U.S. Senate Supports A-Freeze Proposal

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of the Senate has endorsed a resolution calling upon the United States and Soviet Union to freeze their nuclear arsenals at "equal and sharply reduced levels," an approach that won general support from President Reagan.

The bipartisan resolution, sponsored by Sens. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and endorsed by 56 of their colleagues Tuesday, was offered as a substitute to a measure sponsored two weeks ago by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

The Kennedy-Hatfield proposal called on both nations to negotiate first a freeze in the existing level of nuclear forces to be followed by reductions in atomic arms.

Administration officials have strongly objected to the Kennedy-Hatfield proposal, which has gathered significant political momentum, arguing that it would prevent the United States from modernizing the nation's strategic forces. Hence, the proposal would freeze the United States into a military posture of permanent strategic inferiority, the officials maintain.

However, the administration and Republicans have come under increasing pressure to endorse some initiative aimed at halting the nuclear arms race. For example, at a private meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday, Republicans urged State Department and arms-control officials to support the proposal.

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Reagan Trying TV To Restore Image

President, Slumping in Polls, Seeks to Regain the Initiative

By Lou Cannon
and Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, slumping in the polls and under increasing attack in Congress, will try to regain the political initiative Wednesday night with the first prime-time news conference of his administration.

"This is an effort to let the president go unfiltered to the people and not be filtered through the 6 o'clock news," a senior White House official said.

The 8 p.m. news conference is part of a new strategy to unleash the "great communicator," as Mr. Reagan's aides like to call him, in an attempt to let the president directly make the case for his embattled foreign and domestic policies. Part of this effort will be a 10-week series of live weekend radio reports that will begin Saturday.

White House officials said the president plans to begin his news conference with a statement calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arms. The proposal is expected to be along the lines of a resolution by Sens. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, that calls for the United States to propose to the Soviet Union "a long-term mutual and verifiable nuclear forces treaty at equal and sharply reduced levels of force."

"There may be a word or two in our resolution which the president would prefer was not there," Sen. Warner said Tuesday after he and Sen. Jackson conferred with Mr.

Reagan at the White House. "The basic thrust is acceptable." But White House aides see the president's news conference as more than an opportunity to head off growing public and congressional pressure for a nuclear arms freeze. The White House view is that Mr. Reagan is the best possible administration spokesman to counteract the impression that the president is slipping and that his programs are in trouble.

In resorting to a televised press conference, a format favored by past presidents who found themselves in political difficulty, Mr. Reagan will be challenging the conventional wisdom of the Washington press corps, which after several past news conferences has challenged his facts, his statistics and his mastery of complex issues.

"We think the public has a much more favorable view of what the president says in these news conferences than the press does," a White House aide said.

National and state polls almost unanimously show that Mr. Reagan's job approval rating has dropped by 20 points or more. The latest California poll shows that he has dropped 27 points in his home state in the past year, from 64 percent to 37 percent.

Mr. Reagan often resorts to television when he is in trouble. He built public support for his welfare and tax bills as governor of California with prime-time television speeches. He did the same as president in 1981 with speeches from the Oval Office on behalf of his economic program. He used television as a major political and fundraising weapon in two presidential campaigns.



Jorge Bustamante, president of El Salvador's National Election Council, held a card Tuesday showing that 1,030,901 votes had been counted. The final count on Wednesday was 1,197,575.

Final Salvadoran Count Shows Rightist Victory

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's ruling Christian Democratic Party has fallen short of the majority it needed to stay in power, according to a final count released Wednesday of nearly 1.2 million ballots from Sunday's election.

Five rightist parties, meanwhile, continued to move toward a regime that would exclude the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, who had U.S. support, won 24 of the 60 seats in the constituent assembly. But four rightist parties could form a coalition with a majority of 36 seats, according to the final but unofficial vote tally announced by Jorge Bustamante, the president of

the National Election Commission. The fifth party involved in coalition negotiations did not win a seat in the assembly.

El Salvador's leftist parties refused to take part in the elections.

Mr. Bustamante said the final count was 1,197,575, with the Christian Democrats receiving 40.7 percent.

Results Listed

He said the ultrarightist Republican Nationalist Alliance received 29.8 percent of the vote and won 19 seats in the assembly, which is to rule until general elections are held, possibly in 1983. It will also have the power to draw up a new constitution and name a provisional president.

Mr. Bustamante said the National Conciliation Party received 15.3 percent of the vote and 14 seats, while the Democratic Action Party had 7.7 percent of the vote and 2 seats.

Two tiny rightist groups split 3.5 percent of the vote. One won a seat.

Meanwhile, Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, raised the prospect Tuesday of expanded warfare if a rightist coalition excluded the party from the government.

Mr. Ray Prendes, who is the second-ranking member of the party after President José Napoleón Duarte, said Salvadorans "will lose faith" if their party is not part of a new government.

Also on Tuesday, CBS News reported that U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said it would be difficult to continue U.S. economic and military aid to El Salvador if Roberto D'Aubuisson, the leader of the Republican Nationalist Alliance, became president of the coalition.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former army major, was called a "pathological killer" by Robert E. White, who was ambassador under the administration of former President Jimmy Carter.

Vietnam Drops War Hero Giap From Politburo

Reuters

BANGKOK — Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu and commanded the war against the Americans and South Vietnamese, was dropped from Vietnam's Communist Party leadership Wednesday.

Radio Hanoi reported that Gen. Giap, 69, was voted out of the party Politburo along with five other members.

The general, at one time tipped as a possible premier, lost his post as defense minister in 1980 and was demoted last year from first deputy premier to third deputy premier.

"He seems to be undergoing a gradual political eclipse, probably because of disagreement over domestic policies or a personality clash," a Western diplomat said in Bangkok.

But the party confirmed its faith in the top rung of its aging leadership on the closing day of its fifth congress.

In a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, the radio said Le Duan, 74, was elected secretary-general, the party's most powerful position. State Council President Truong Chinh, 76, Premier Pham Hung, 70, and Deputy Premier Le Duc Tho, 72, also retained their posts.

"Le Duan told the congress there had been errors and

shortcomings in the leadership but it appears those shortcomings did not affect the top five," the diplomat said.

The five men who lost their Politburo posts along with Gen. Giap were, like him, on the middle level of the leadership. They were Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Nguyen Van Linh, Tran Quoc Hoan and Le Van Luong.

All but foreign policy expert Nguyen Duy Trinh, 72, who is in poor health, kept their places on the 152-member Central Committee, Radio Hanoi said.

Diplomats said Mr. Nghi, an economic expert, could be made a scapegoat for Vietnam's low production and poor living conditions.

At the congress, Mr. Duan repeatedly praised the Soviet Union as Vietnam's firmest ally and stressed Hanoi's dependence on Moscow for both economic and military aid, which Western diplomats estimate at about \$3 billion a year.

China Seen as Threat

Vietnam and delegates from its Indochina allies, Laos and Cambodia, all said China was the main threat to peace. Mr. Duan said China "entertains the mad dream of becoming a center ruling over the whole world."

Gen. Giap, born on Sept. 1, 1912, of a peasant family, was im-



Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap

prisoned by the French colonial authorities at the age of 18 for Communist activities. Later freed, he was a schoolteacher and became a close friend of Ho Chi Minh, a founder of the Vietnamese Communist Party and leader in the country's independence movement.

Gen. Giap became widely acknowledged as a master of strategy in his campaigns against heavily armed Western forces.

But he never received formal military training and, once said, "The only military academy I have been to is that of the bush."

His first major triumph came in 1954, when he defeated French troops at Dien Bien Phu, a victory which led to French withdrawal from Indochina and the creation of North and South Vietnam.

Gen. Giap, known to his followers as "Nui Luan" ("the volcano under the snow"), went on two decades later to fight U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

On April 30, 1975, his army entered Saigon, ending the longest conflict of the 20th century.

U.S. Reassesses Outcome of Salvadoran Election

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is looking at the results of Sunday's election in El Salvador, according to a report from a congressional and public opinion for the possibility that the United States might have to work with a government dominated by the right.

In response to questions about how such a situation would affect U.S. support, administration officials said Tuesday that whatever government emerges should be judged not by the parties or individuals it contains, but by its commitment to political and social reform.

Excluding Centrists

That was prompted by the realization that the combined vote for five rightist parties put them in a position to form a coalition that could exclude the centrist Christian Democratic Party of José Napoleón Duarte, president of the outgoing U.S.-backed civilian-military junta.

Of particular concern was fear that Roberto D'Aubuisson, whose

Republican Nationalist Alliance gained the second-highest vote, might have major influence in the new government. Mr. D'Aubuisson has long been identified with coup attempts, paramilitary terrorist activities and opposition to reform.

If the right should take over, the administration will face a new onslaught of congressional and public efforts to withdraw U.S. support from the Salvadoran regime.

Reagan Praises Salvadorans

In another development, President Reagan Wednesday praised the people of El Salvador for repudiating violence in the elections, United Press International reported.

"On behalf of the people and the government of the United States of America, I congratulate the people and the government of El Salvador on your successful constituent assembly elections," Mr. Reagan said in a letter to El Salvador's government.

The president met Wednesday with U.S. citizens who served as

observers of the Salvadoran elections. They declined to speculate on the eventual makeup of the Salvadoran government and the importance of the failure of leftist guerrillas to disarm the electoral process.

Administration officials moved away Tuesday from euphoric praise of the high voter turnout and cautious against judging the new Salvadoran government, whatever its composition, too hastily.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under-secretary of state for political affairs, told a press luncheon, "Let's not snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. What government is formed is basically an issue for the Salvadoran people."

Envoy Given Instructions

"We look for a government that will support reform, and the decisions we make will obviously be affected by how that government is prepared to deal with reform," he said. "But we have to give them a chance to put a government in place and see if it's one we can live with and work with."

U.S. officials sought to play

down suggestions that the United States is involved in the maneuvering, but administration sources said the U.S. would not be involved in the election process.

Most Fruitful Choice

Specifically, they said, Mr. Hinton's orders are to try to ensure that the Christian Democrats, who won the largest number of votes but not a majority, are included in any government and have the maximum possible voice in its affairs.

One source said that the most fruitful chance for an acceptable outcome involves some variation on the idea of a "national unity government" that would include representation of all or most of the parties but would, if U.S. efforts are successful, be dominated by the Christian Democrats and moderate military officers.

According to the sources, it probably will take several days to get a clearer picture of whether this can be done.

U.K. Said to Ready Navy Over Falklands Dispute

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Britain was reported on Wednesday to be mustering a show of naval strength around the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic after giving notice to Argentina that it will defend the disputed archipelago.

British newspapers said in front-page reports that the Royal Navy had already dispatched more than one nuclear-powered submarine to the Falklands, a 14,000-square-mile chain with potential oil deposits off southern Argentina.

London's Daily Express said these dispatches and a frigate had been alerted to sail from Gibraltar if diplomacy failed to resolve the crisis over the Falklands, one of Britain's few remaining colonies. The British government refused to confirm or deny the reports that warships were being deployed.

The Defense Ministry did confirm that the Royal Navy's Tuesday sent a civilian-manned fleet tanker to the Falklands, 12,000 kilometers (8,000 miles) from London. This was seen as a signal it planned to send warships, that would refuel from the tanker in the remote region thousands of miles from any British Navy base.

The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said Tuesday that Argentine warships were in the Falklands area and the situation was "potentially dangerous."

Argentina's foreign minister, Néstor Cerco, said Tuesday that his country "will not yield before any pressure"

from Britain to remove Argentinean workers who landed and refused to leave the islands.

The crisis began 11 days ago when a party of Argentine scrap metal merchants landed on remote South Georgia Island, governed as a dependency of the Falkland Islands, 1,280 kilometers to the west, to dismantle an old whaling station. Argentina has long claimed sovereignty over the chain of about 100 islands, and it has promised protection to the merchants.

South Georgia lies about 1,900 kilometers east of Argentina.

Lord Carrington said Britain had told Argentina that the Argentinean ships could stay only if they were to seek the necessary authorization. But he implied that the Argentine government had been unhelpful and added: "The Argentine foreign minister has said that the Argentine party in South Georgia will be given the full protection of the Argentine government. Argentine warships are in the area."

Rex Hunt, the governor of the Falklands, said Wednesday that Britain had suggested that the scrap merchants could legalize their efforts by meeting with British officials and completing immigration procedures. Mr. Hunt said, however, that the proposals were rejected by officials in Buenos Aires.

Richard Luce of the British Foreign Office said, "If it comes to the point it would be our duty to defend and support the islanders to the best of our ability."



Several persons, suspected of planning to join in a march, were detained in Buenos Aires.

Peronists Clash With Argentine Police

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Police have clashed with Peronist demonstrators marching for "peace, bread and work." At least 10 persons were injured and hundreds of demonstrators were jailed in the worst street violence since the 1976 military coup.

An official source said nearly 2,000 people were arrested Tuesday as thousands of police used armored cars, horse, whips, clubs and tear gas to break up crowds demanding "bread and

work" and the restoration of suspended constitutional guarantees.

A similar demonstration was held Tuesday in the western city of Mendoza, and the news agency Noticias Argentinas reported that one man was killed there when police opened fire. Official confirmation of the report could not be obtained. Six demonstrators were wounded.

The disturbances were the worst since the military seized power from Isabel Perón in 1976

and came amid a deepening economic difficulties that has fostered spreading opposition to the military.

President Leopoldo Galtieri's military government said Tuesday the attempt "to upset social peace" had been "neutralized."

The demonstration at the Plaza de Mayo was called by the outlawed General Labor Confederation. The plaza is considered the birthplace in 1945 of the Peronist movement — a powerful labor movement led by three-time President Juan Perón.

Iran Denies Designs on Iraq Territory

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Iranian President Hajatollah Ali Khamenei said Wednesday that his country's forces would not move into Iraq after their offensive in the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted the president as saying the Muslims of Iraq were Iran's brothers — "our support for them does not mean that we will take our forces inside Iraqi territory."

The broadcast said Mr. Khamenei declared that Iran has no designs on Iraqi territory.

He added, "It is the Ba'athist [Iraqi government] mercenaries who attacked our country and occupied parts of it. Aggression is not in keeping with the dignity of the Islamic republic."

Iraq has disclosed that its forces have withdrawn to new positions after a weeklong Iranian offensive. U.S. officials reported that intelligence reaching Washington said the offensive has brought the Iraqi invaders close to collapse.

Tehran radio reported that the president, who was addressing a meeting of seminar representatives, spoke of the "propaganda of the world mass media" which was trying to give an impression, at least to the Arab countries, that Iranian forces were advancing to occupy their land.

"We announce that we have no intention of usurping Arab lands," he said.

Visit by Journalists

The president said Iran's recent victories had not been reported by the world's mass media. Foreign reporters who had come to Iran and seen prisoners of war and liberated areas now quoted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein as saying the Iraqis had carried out a tactical retreat, he added.

In Rome, the Iranian ambassador to the Vatican, Hajatollah Hadi Khosrow-Shahi, said that Iran had beaten Iraq. He said Iraqi troops still on Iranian soil would be forced to leave.

The ambassador said Iran had no territorial ambitions against brother Muslim states. He added: "We are convinced that the Islamic revolution will take place in Gulf countries without the involvement of our armed forces."

Western journalists, in their first visit to Iran's front lines in more than a year, reported Tuesday that

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INSIDE

Fading Troika

Early in the Reagan administration, the White House staff was dominated by three all-powerful staffers called the Troika. No more. Page 8.

Endangered Elves

Saying that they were looking for elves who might be critical to the U.S. effort, about 150 Icelandic leftists trooped out to Keflavik's NATO base. Page 2.

Moi's Problems Sharpened By Kenyatta's 'Presence'

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — Not long ago, squads of policemen moved along River Road in Nairobi ordering shopkeepers to take down their old black-and-white photographs of Jomo Kenyatta, who died almost four years ago.

The photographs are ubiquitous in Kenya, for Kenyatta, the "mzee," or "old man," is revered as a freedom fighter and Kenya's first president. The man who succeeded him in office, Daniel Arap Moi, lived in the old man's shadow for 12 years as vice president and he has found that Kenyatta casts a long shadow even from the tomb.

Now Mr. Moi apparently wants to cast a shadow of his own. But despite some real accomplishments, he has not found it easy.

The photos were a case in point. Their removal caused a storm of comment and, in some cases, physical struggle on the part of some shopkeepers and barroom owners who wanted to know who had issued the order.

Too Close to the Bone

The police, in most cases, would not answer. In those places where Mr. Moi's picture hung beside Kenyatta's, the police suggested that strangers or tourists might be confused into thinking that Kenyatta had two presidents. That sort of confusion should not exist, they said, and the Kenyatta photos came down.

They were not to stay down for long. The removal of the pictures was much talked about but was given virtually no notice in the newspapers. Although Kenya has a relatively free press, a question of who ordered the removal of the pictures cut a little too close to the political bone to be pursued by journalists.

No one asked the police where the order had come from, nor

did anyone ask the politicians, at least not openly.

Finally, Mr. Moi spoke out himself, and he chose to do it in customary style, with a "presidential blast," a term favored by headline writers here. As reported by the Kenya News Agency, he said that disgruntled politicians and civil servants were going around the country spreading malicious rumors and "distorting" his directives to discredit him.

"How can I direct people to remove the pictures of Mzee Kenyatta, whom I served for many years?" Mr. Moi asked.

The news agency account continued: "President Moi said he still displayed Mzee Kenyatta's portraits in his house and office. And he wondered how he could continue to retain Mzee Kenyatta's pictures if he disliked the late president, as the rumormongers were alleging. He called on the rumormongers to stop their smear campaigns forthwith."

The agency quoted Mr. Moi as saying he "was always happy to see the late President Kenyatta's portrait displayed together with his own."

Thus, Kenyatta's pictures were officially reinstated without ever officially having fallen out of favor.

Nairobi residents, now alert to unofficial signals, have since noted that the "eternal flame," a torchlight that once burned at Kenyatta's tomb near the Parliament building, has gone out.

Further, with a single exception, no visiting head of state in recent months made the once- requisite ceremonial visit to Kenyatta's tomb to place a wreath and meditate for a moment on the accomplishments of one of the fathers of African independence. The exception was Cape Verdean President Aristides M. Pereira, who

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السلامة

Ban on Pipeline Gear Is Legal, Brock Insists At Meetings With EEC

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, firmly rejected allegations Wednesday made by the European Economic Community that the Reagan administration had violated international law by banning the sale of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

The decision has been made and we have the legal authority to constrain the exportation of U.S. technology," Mr. Brock said at a news conference in Brussels following meetings with senior EEC officials.

The United States and its allies have an obligation to keep the Soviet Union from using "opportunities for the further development of their military might," Mr. Brock added.

Steel Issue Unresolved

The administration's chief trade negotiator returned to Washington immediately after the meeting, which also dealt with European attacks on a recent U.S. Commerce Department ruling that could substantially reduce EEC steel exports to the United States.

The long-simmering steel issue also remained unresolved, U.S. officials said.

"We are being very tough but if there is no negotiated settlement soon, there could be a lot of damage to transatlantic trade — if reprisals actually materialize," a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

The official was referring to EEC declarations Tuesday that their governments would consider

Celibacy and Virginity Are Praised by Pope

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, in an intricate pastoral analysis of Scripture, said Wednesday that virginity and celibacy are spiritually better than marriage but those who marry are doing no wrong.

In his weekly audience in St. Peter's Square, the pope quoted from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, in which the unmarried and widowed were advised to remain such and persons were urged to strive even for virginity within marriage.

European Allies Are Chafing Under U.S. Economic Stance

(Continued from Page 1)
dials, delighted with the Reagan administration's more forthcoming attitude on arms control, reject Mr. Reagan's sudden renewal of economic war on the East bloc.

Hard-Liners Dissatisfied

U.S. sources said that Reagan administration hard-liners were dissatisfied with the limited European response to U.S. demands for a tougher economic line against the Soviet Union — a mood that contributed to Mr. Reagan's decision to block foreign firms under U.S. licenses from sending energy equipment to the Soviet Union.

Although Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is thought to be sympathetic to European Union, the State Department has lost its top two economic officials under pressure from U.S. conservatives. Myer Rashish, who left earlier this

legally challenging the administration's decision to keep U.S. technology from being used in the Soviet Union's proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and possibly retaliate against U.S. exports and other trade interests.

Commenting on the steel issue, Mr. Brock said that "we have not resolved the question, we still have the same position," adding that "both of us have an interest in resolving what is obviously a very serious and contentious issue."

Mr. Brock said that his talks with EEC commissioners Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp had produced "good and very thorough discussion of our mutual difficulties."

EEC officials said that a negotiated settlement had not been ruled out following a June 11 decision by the U.S. Commerce Department that could substantially reduce European steel imports. But U.S. and European officials in Brussels did not indicate how or when such talks could begin.

"Right now no one is moving on steel or the pipeline — the question is will things really get worse now?" a senior U.S. official said. He and European trade officials in Brussels and Geneva interviewed Wednesday said that the new, acrimonious U.S.-EEC tensions could dampen prospects for new trade liberalization efforts within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. Initiative Jeopardized

In the tense climate, European officials said, it will be extremely difficult for the Reagan administration to win support from its EEC allies on liberalization of trade in services, high technology and investments during a GATT ministerial meeting scheduled for November.

"This U.S. initiative may now be in real trouble," an official of a European government said, "but it is still early to tell at this stage — given the stakes."

He and other trade officials noted Wednesday that last year's U.S. exports to the EEC totaled \$52.2 billion, while U.S. imports from the community were \$41.6 billion and that two-way trade was continuing at those levels so far this year.

"If trade retaliation on the transatlantic gets going, a lot of us on both sides are likely to be hurt," the European official said.



William E. Brock, right, the U.S. trade representative, met with Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, Wednesday in Brussels over disputes between the EEC and United States.

Feuding Between Haig and Clark Could Determine Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

the outbreak of war in Lebanon. Mr. Clark argued, officials said, that the Haig mission had no immediate prospect of success, that the Israelis might "mousetrap" him into supporting the invasion and that his place was by his president's side at the summit meeting.

Pipeline and Credits

But the centerpiece of the Clark-Haig arguments was the question of how to handle the allies on the issue of credits to the Soviet Union. As White House officials put the case, Mr. Haig's associates at the State Department treaded away the administration's threat to delay the construction of the 3,700-mile gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe for a vague Western European promise to "limit" credits to Moscow and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Haig felt that the bargain was a good one, as the Europeans had no intention of abandoning the pipeline deal. Mr. Clark also argued, officials said, that the State Department should have invoked the Polish situation as another way of putting pressure on the allies to tighten credits. He is said to have reminded Mr. Haig that Mr. Reagan had already blocked American companies from selling gas and oil equipment to help the pipeline when the Poles imposed martial law last December.

At any rate, Mr. Haig prevailed. But no sooner was the presidential party back in Washington than Mr. Clark scheduled a meeting on the pipeline for June 18, knowing that Mr. Haig would be in New York on that date, meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

For the meeting, the State Department had almost all Cabinet members on its side in favor of allowing American companies to fulfill their contracts, even though this would mean helping the pipeline deal. Arrived against them, as before, were Mr. Weinberger and the White House counsel, Edwin Meese 3d, and, for the first time, sitting at the table on this issue in his own right, Mr. Clark.

By almost all accounts, Mr. Clark's position was decisive with the president. According to officials, Mr. Reagan chose "the toughest option," that of extending the ban on equipment sales beyond direct American sales to those by foreign manufacturers under license.

Mr. Clark does not win them all. Nonetheless, it is clear that there is a power realignment under way between Mr. Haig and Mr. Clark.

is protesting overall U.S. economic policy — an attitude backed by Italy, Britain, which needs U.S. support in the Falklands conflict, does little Soviet trade and has support of U.S. moves to cut credits, resents the U.S. plans to apply pipeline sanctions on an extraterritorial and retroactive basis to American licensees in Europe.

Although each separate issue involves complicated technical detail, European leaders, speaking collectively through the European Economic Commission — a lump together the issues as a U.S. threat to Europe.

The crisis could spur European efforts to achieve greater autonomy from the United States, officials said. The last leap in European unity arose from transatlantic frictions during the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Each European government focuses on the aspect of U.S. policies where it feels on the strongest ground. West Germany, which is expanding government-guaranteed credits to the Soviet Union, is protesting U.S. rearguard attempts to block the pipeline. France, which stands to make a profit from replacing U.S. parts for the pipeline,

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is protesting overall U.S. economic policy — an attitude backed by Italy, Britain, which needs U.S. support in the Falklands conflict, does little Soviet trade and has support of U.S. moves to cut credits, resents the U.S. plans to apply pipeline sanctions on an extraterritorial and retroactive basis to American licensees in Europe.

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U.S. Details Supply Ban On Pipeline Penalties Threatened For Noncompliance

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration spelled out on Wednesday more details of its ban on the use of U.S. technology in building a Soviet-European gas pipeline, including possible stiff penalties for noncompliance.

The latest restrictions, ordered Friday by President Reagan, officially took effect Tuesday and have brought strong objections from European governments and Japan, which also is affected by them.

They are an extension of sanctions imposed Dec. 29 in response to the Soviet stance in Poland. These barred U.S. companies from selling oil or gas equipment or technology to the Soviet Union.

The new regulations extend that ban to products manufactured abroad by "U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries" and to products manufactured by "foreign firms" using U.S. technical data under licensing arrangements.

One More Step

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the new sanctions "represent another considered measure in our continued efforts to persuade the Soviets to modify their behavior and end martial law in Poland."

A Commerce Department official, asked to explain why the United States was continuing grain exports to the Soviet Union while seeking to bar the European pipeline, said: "I wouldn't exclude the possibility of any kind of sanction being applied if the situation continues."

The administration's order in December barred use of a crucial type of rotor blade, made by General Electric in the United States, for pumping stations on the proposed 3,500-mile gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

The new regulations apparently bar a French firm, Alsthom-Atlantique, which, under license from General Electric, is the only other European producer of this type of rotor — from supplying them for the pipeline.

Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said at a news conference that about 20 firms, including 13 licensees and seven subsidiaries, were in some way involved in the pipeline project and would be affected by the tightened regulations.

Mr. Olmer said that possible penalties for noncompliance would start with "warning letters." The next possible penalty could be placement on a "denial list," meaning, Mr. Olmer said, "that a violator of our regulations could be prohibited from receiving any export of any goods or data from the United States, irrespective of whether they're related to oil or gas."

At the "far extreme," he said, would be criminal penalties that could bring up to \$10,000 fines if "foreign policy" is involved and up to \$100,000 if national security is involved, as it would be, he believes, in the case of the pipeline.

Pressing further on how the administration would respond to noncompliance, Mr. Olmer said the administration was studying the list of foreign licensees and subsidiaries that might somehow be involved to determine the range of their dependence on U.S. goods or services of one kind or another.

Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Tuesday that the system, known as continuous airborne patrol, "no longer is one of the alternatives."

Officials in the Reagan administration said later that the option had been dropped on orders of the White House a month ago. That plan called for building a fleet of aircraft that could keep the MX alert for several days. Elimination of the airborne idea makes the plan for choosing missiles in hardened sites on a single site of 10 to 15 square miles the clear favorite.

France Launches 6th Nuclear Sub

CHERBOURG, France — France's sixth nuclear submarine, L'Inflexible, to be armed with multiple-warhead nuclear missiles, was launched Wednesday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

The submarine will carry 16 missiles with triple warheads and become operational in 1985.

Mr. Mauroy welcomed the strategic arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union beginning in Geneva next week, but he said that "as long as the super powers do not change the nature of their atomic armament, as long as there does not exist a balance of nuclear and conventional forces in Europe, our nuclear force will not be subject to negotiations."

Higher North Atlantic Air Fares Seen

GENEVA — European and U.S. airlines have begun talks that are likely to fix higher fares on North Atlantic and other routes beginning Nov. 1, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said.

The association said Tuesday that the industry needs to increase passenger revenue by 15 to 20 percent in 1982 to break even. Two major airlines, Laker and Braniff, collapsed in the past year.

An economy class round trip between London and New York now costs about \$830, compared with a low of \$156 in 1978.

U.K. Laborites Give Ultimatum to Left

LONDON — The Labor Party moved Wednesday to expel revolutionary Trotskyite members, who moderates say are helping destroy the Socialist opposition party's chances of regaining power.

The party's 29-member National Executive Committee voted, 16 to 10, with three abstentions, to accept a report giving the increasingly powerful Trotskyite and Marxist pressure group, the so-called militant tendency, three months to conform or get out.

Leading left-wingers, headed by Tony Benn, a former energy secretary, denounced the move as a whitewash against leftist factions. "I'm very upset," Mr. Benn said after the decision.

Russian Expects No Early End to Fast

MOSCOW — Sergei Petrov, in the 22d day of his hunger strike to join his wife in the United States, said Wednesday he felt very weak but expected it would be at least two more weeks before authorities would even consider his case.

Mr. Petrov, 29, said in a telephone interview, "Even though I hope for the best, I am ready for the worst. I will stop my hunger strike only if I am actually given a visa." He said he weighed 150 pounds (68 kilograms), down from 176 pounds.

Evidence of 'Black Hole' Found by U.S. Spacecraft

NEW YORK — Analysis of pulsing X-rays from an object in the constellation Scorpius has provided new evidence that so-called black holes exist, scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory reported.

The rapid bursts of X-rays, detected by an American spacecraft, appear to be coming from gases spiraling into a black hole about 35 miles (56 kilometers) wide. According to the theory, a black hole is a collapsed sun only a few miles wide whose mass is so compressed that its gravity allows nothing to escape, not even light.

Dr. Herbert Friedman, a physicist at the laboratory, said Tuesday that the frequency and other characteristics of the Scorpius signals led scientists to conclude that their source is a black hole, not a neutron star, which is the usual source of such emissions.

He said hydrogen drawn toward the black hole spirals in as a disk of gas, spinning ever faster. The X-rays observed by the spacecraft were produced by the spinning material as it reached temperatures that resulted in thermonuclear explosions.

Bignone, Nicolaites Seen as Odd Partners

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who was thrust into Argentina's presidency on Tuesday, is a curious complement to the man who put him there, Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaites.

While people use such terms as "tough," "no-nonsense" and "hard-line" to describe Gen. Nicolaites, the new army commander, the description of Gen. Bignone is often simply "nice."

"He is a mild man, not a hawk, and very different from Nicolaites," a government official said on Tuesday. He added that the new president, who retired from active duty as a major general late last year, was unlikely to give the army high command major problems in managing a government that, with limited navy and air force support, appears likely to be less stable than its predecessor.

That may have been part of his appeal to Gen. Nicolaites, whose harsh manner and lack of political experience were said to have eliminated the possibility of his filling the job of president himself.

Another was that Gen. Bignone had no involvement in Argentina's war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, whose unsuccessful conclusion led to the removal of President Leopoldo F. Galtieri.

Gen. Bignone, 54, is known to be a strong supporter of the free-market economic policies of José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, who served as minister of the economy under President Jorge Rafael Videla. This was the policy that made him least attractive to the air force, which has favored tough controls on Argentina's battered economy.

Gen. Bignone has also spoken forcefully about the need for civil liberties, but has tempered his statements with warnings against Communists and other subversives.

Commenting last year on the changes that had taken place in Argentina since its violent anti-guerrilla campaign of the 1970s, he said, "If someone was afraid to speak, now he can do it; if someone was afraid to write, now he writes; if someone was afraid to act, now he has no reason for it, and if someone was afraid of criticism, with reason or without it, now he can express it."

But, while calling for "civil courage," he added that he excluded from these liberties "the subversives and corrupt ones who we think and hope should have the greatest fear possible."

Gen. Bignone was born on Jan. 21, 1928, in the town of Moron, west of the capital. He is married to the former Nilda Raquel Belen, and they have three children.



Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone stopped to talk to reporters Wednesday after meeting with Argentina's navy commanders.

His training and background are purely military. He entered the National Military Academy as a cadet at 16, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1947. He worked his way up, becoming a captain at the end of 1954 when he entered the Superior War College.

He continued his climb, taking command of the cadet corps in the National Military Academy in 1970 and being named secretary to

Guatemalan Is Kidnapped

GUATEMALA CITY — United-entitled gunman kidnapped the 24-year-old son of Guatemala's interior minister, Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, Wednesday, authorities said. No political group immediately claimed responsibility, nor was there any word on ransom demands. It was the third abduction in the nation in two days.

the high command in 1973. Subsequent posts were director of the National Military Academy, second in command of Argentina's military institutes and secretary-general of the army. In December, 1980, he became commander of the military institutes, serving in that post until his retirement.

For a country where civilian politics has been suspended for six years, Gen. Bignone's political experience is relatively extensive. A soft-faced, baldish man who wears wire-rim glasses, he was an intimate of the generals who seized power from civilians in 1976.

As secretary-general of the army during Gen. Videla's tenure, he often served as liaison between the military and the political parties, by then suspended. His skills in this area should be useful if the army intends, as it pledged on Tuesday, to return Argentina to civilian government by early 1984.

Thatcher Weighs Role For U.S. in Falklands

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain indicated on Wednesday that she might ask President Reagan for future U.S. participation in a multinational peace force on the Falkland Islands.

Mrs. Thatcher, preparing to leave for Washington and a meeting with Mr. Reagan, said, "For the time being, we shall defend. Later, we naturally would wish to consider whether a multinational force could do it more effectively."

Speaking at a UN news conference, she said she did not think that a UN peacekeeping force was appropriate for the Falklands because such a force had not stopped outside attacks elsewhere — an apparent reference to Lebanon.

A multinational force, she said, would have to have "a very clear structure of command to prevent the possibility of any further invasion" of the Falklands by Argentina.

The British government's immediate task, she said, was to move Falklands residents toward self-government and, possibly, independence.

Earlier, Mrs. Thatcher had told the United Nations that wars were caused not by weapons but by ambitious aggressors tempted by "the prospect of easy advantage and quick victory."

"We believe we have the right and a duty to defend our own people wherever and wherever their liberty is challenged," Mrs. Thatcher added. Addressing the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, she said that, if arms control supports peace "with freedom and justice," then "we must pursue it vigorously."

She added: "If it is carried out in a way which damages peace, we must resist it, recalling that there have been occasions when the known or perceived military weakness of an opponent has been at least as potent a cause of war as military strength."

Marked Contrast

Her words were in marked contrast to those of most speakers at the monthlong session, especially those from the Third World, who have portrayed the arms race as the leading cause of world tensions.

On Tuesday, the Argentine delegate, Ambassador Julio Cesar Carasales, threatened in his speech that conflict would continue in the South Atlantic until the islands belonged to Argentina. "While the colonial system lasts in the Malvinas Islands," he said, using the Argentine name for the islands, "there will be no peace in the South Atlantic."

Mrs. Thatcher urged the delegates to "face reality," saying, "The springs of war lie in the readiness to resort to force against other nations, and not in arms races, whether real or imaginary. Aggressors do not start wars because an adversary has built up his own strength. They start wars because they believe they can gain more by going to war than by remaining at peace."

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Mitterrand Seeks End To Dispute After Open Rift With Juan Carlos

Reuters
MADRID — President Francois Mitterrand tried Wednesday to convince skeptical Spanish leaders that he wants better French-Spanish relations after differing publicly Tuesday with King Juan Carlos I on sensitive issues.

Mr. Mitterrand, on the last day of an official two-day visit, held talks with Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and party leaders to demonstrate France's goodwill, despite its attitudes toward Spanish entry to the European Economic Community and Basque guerrillas in France.

The two subjects, longstanding sources of Spanish resentment toward France, have so far defied attempts by Mr. Mitterrand to shift discussion to what French officials call a higher plane.

After a lengthy meeting Tuesday, both Juan Carlos and Mr. Mitterrand used the platform of a state banquet to set out apparently irreconcilable positions on the Basques and the EEC.

'Haven to Terrorists'
Juan Carlos said he expected no further delays in Spain's EEC entry negotiations, adding that talk of friendship would otherwise mean nothing. He also said no European democracy should be offering haven to terrorists.

In reply, Mr. Mitterrand said Spanish entry to the EEC under the community's current legislation could lead to disaster. He repeated the French view that the EEC could not handle the effects of Spanish entry on the Mediterranean farm industry of other EEC countries.

The arrival of Spain would correspond to a state of regrettable march put into operation by the current members of the community.

"I will not take the risk of adding new miseries to the present miseries of Europe," he said.

He also repeated France's policy

of refusing to extradite Basque guerrilla suspects while at the same time working to stop extremists operating from the French side of the Pyrenees.

Spanish officials, who described the king's statements as unusually direct, said they were dismayed that Mr. Mitterrand appeared to have brought no concessions to Madrid, a view echoed in Spanish newspapers Wednesday.

The pro-government daily *Diario 16* reported Tuesday's meetings under the headline "Mitterrand arrives in Spain with empty pockets." The daily *El Pais* reported that Mr. Mitterrand had had a cool reception.

Diplomats said Mr. Mitterrand appeared to be trying to establish better relations that would survive a change of government. Mr. Calvo Sotelo's center-right minority coalition is in the midst of a crisis that political commentators believe could end with a victory by the Socialist Party in general elections later this year.

Mitterrand's Economic Policies Are Denounced by Left and Right
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government came under attack on Wednesday from left and right, with a major rightist opposition leader declaring, "France has taken the wrong direction."

In a speech often drowned by boos from leftists in the gallery, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, the leader of the Rally for the Republic party, called on the National Assembly to censure the government for its economic policies, which he said have caused the franc's value to drop to a record low, nearly 6.90 to the U.S. dollar.

"Security and liberty are gravely threatened by the results of your acts," Mr. Chirac said, looking at Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, sitting directly in front of the assembly's podium.

There was almost no chance that the rightist censure motion would be passed since the Socialists, who came into office in May, 1981, have a majority in the legislature even without their Communist allies. The results of the vote were to be announced on Thursday.

Meanwhile, Georges Marchais, the leader of the Communist Party, Wednesday rejected the government's plan to impose a four-month wage freeze as part of its



President Francois Mitterrand of France, with King Juan Carlos I at his left, greeted Felipe Gonzalez, head of Spain's Socialist Party, at a Royal Palace banquet Tuesday in Madrid.

economic austerity plan. The Communists have four ministers in the Cabinet, and Mr. Marchais previously had abstained from public criticism of the government.

But in an article in the party daily newspaper *L'Humanite*, Mr. Marchais said that the Communists could not approve any law that froze salaries and suspended free wage bargaining. Political commentators said that Mr. Marchais appeared to be distancing himself from the Socialists' anti-inflation proposals in preparation for municipal elections next March.

Mr. Marchais nevertheless has pledged that Communist assembly members would vote against the rightist censure motion. He said on television that his party would support a vote of confidence in the government's general economic program but could not vote in favor of a freeze on salaries.

Prime Minister Mauroy, who preceded Mr. Chirac at the podium, defended his government's decision earlier this month to devalue the franc and freeze wages and prices nationwide until Oct. 31 as a means of bringing down France's 14-percent annual inflation. "I did not come here with any miraculous forecasts of when we will see the end of the tunnel," he said, "nor

did I come to ask for blood and tears."

He reiterated the government's intention to press ahead with the nationalization of key industries and to increase government investment.

Mr. Chirac used sweeping gestures to reinforce his points and denounce the government. Looking directly at Mr. Mauroy, he said, "You have demonstrated your incompetence for too long to be able to restore confidence easily." He added: "You are forced to impose by legislative channels measures that are rejected by the Communist Party and the CGT and for which no one wants to take responsibility." The CGT, or General Confederation of Labor, is Communist-led.

To avoid an open conflict, the government is expected to use an article in the constitution that will allow the draft bill on the freeze to be adopted without a vote if a censure motion on that issue is rejected by the assembly, political sources said.

The plan for a wage and price freeze followed the devaluation of the franc on June 12, the second in eight months, as international confidence in the government's anti-recession spending policies decreased.

Democrats Seize Upon Nuclear Issue

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The movement for a freeze on Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments, which has attracted widespread bipartisan appeal, is increasingly being seized upon by Democratic politicians as a significant issue to sway votes in the November election.

Democratic and Republican politicians agree that the freeze campaign is becoming far more partisan and politicized, but they disagree about how prominent a role it will play this fall.

Richard V. Bond, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, discounted the freeze issue, arguing that the economy would overshadow all other concerns. Besides, Mr. Bond contended, the Republican candidates would not be vulnerable to charges of ignoring the nuclear arms race if they supported the arms reduction proposals set forth by President Reagan.

"Not a single race will be a loser for us" because of the freeze issue, Mr. Bond predicted.

A Political Opportunity

Several Democratic Party officials and advisers, however, see the campaign as an important political opportunity, one from which the Democrats stand to profit. Eugene Eidenberg, director of the Democratic National Committee, asserted that his party was in a good position to benefit from the arms freeze movement because of the party's past association with arms control issues and because the Reagan administration has "written off" the movement by rejecting a weapons moratorium now.

"I can't remember any issue, including Watergate, that has moved so many people so quickly," said Robert Squire, who produces television commercials for several Democratic candidates.

There is manifold evidence that the freeze movement is becoming a Democratic issue, including these developments:

• The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in rejecting a resolution advocating a "mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze" earlier this month, was divided along strict party lines.

• The U.S. Conference of Mayors, meeting in Minneapolis, is considering action on five resolutions supporting arms control. All the resolutions were sponsored by mayors who are Democrats or who were elected on nonpartisan ballots.

• At its midyear convention later this month in Philadelphia, the Democratic Party is expected to endorse a carefully fashioned resolution calling for a strengthening of the quality of U.S. conventional forces, a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons and

balanced reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. The initiative was drafted by aides to the leading contenders of the party's 1984 presidential nomination.

Several political action committees have designated the nuclear freeze issue as the sole reason or a major factor in determining which House and Senate candidates they will support or attempt to defeat.

'Able to Waive'

"Too many legislators have been able to waive so far," said John Isaacs, legislative director of the Council for a Livable World, a Washington-based group that lobbies for arms control measures.

Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said several Democratic candidates were citing their support for a moratorium on nuclear arms to help differentiate them from their Republican opponents.

Among them are Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, a candidate for the Senate; G. Douglas Stephens, who is challenging Rep. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois; Rep. Toby Moffett, a Democratic candidate for the Senate from Connecticut; and Rep. Peter A. Peyer, Democrat of New York, who is running for Senate.

Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, an early freeze proponent, said many Republicans would come under increasing pressure to break with President Reagan and support a freeze once they understood the "depth and breadth of national concern about arms control."

A Middle-Class Issue

"Because the middle-class people care about this issue, supporting it will give you 500 volunteers to stamp envelopes in your campaign," Rep. Markey said.

Moreover, political analysts note that freeze proponents have

been politically active for many months, mostly at the local and state levels. Thus far, initiatives calling for a freeze on nuclear armaments have been approved by 385 town meetings in New England, 125 city councils, 30 county councils and nine legislatures. Nearly 2 million signatures have been collected on petitions related to nuclear proposals, and it is estimated that a freeze would be on the ballot in perhaps a dozen states this fall.

Several Democrats said they saw few political disadvantages in supporting a freeze. If Mr. Reagan fails to gain a deep reduction in intermediate-range nuclear missiles and strategic armaments from the Soviet Union, one legislator said, Democrats can argue that he is not seriously committed to arms control.

If Mr. Reagan does get an agreement with the Russians, Democrats can claim credit for having "prodded him into it."

Hitachi Admits Buying IBM Secrets, Alleges It Was Entrapped by FBI

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd., a major Japanese computer manufacturer, said Wednesday that it authorized payment of \$540,000 for confidential computer information taken from International Business Machines.

Hitachi's admission came after the U.S. Justice Department on Tuesday had charged 18 Japanese businessmen, mostly from Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., with felony counts of conspiring to steal industrial secrets from IBM.

Mitsubishi denied the accusations. "It seems that Hitachi stepped into the trap," said Yasushi Sayama, a spokesman for the company, who nevertheless disputed some of the points of the indictment.

Where the FBI and Justice Department said that Hitachi paid \$622,000 to an undercover agent, Hitachi said it authorized payment of \$540,000 to what it believed to be a consulting firm, Glenmar Associates, which turned out to be an FBI front. The FBI charged in Washington that Mitsubishi officials paid \$26,000 to the same bogus consulting service for IBM data.

Apparently, Hitachi's only defense for its 10 employees charged in the case will be that they were "entrapped," a legal concept.

In Washington, however, the FBI said the Japanese made the initial inquiries about obtaining information and FBI undercover

agents responded by setting up a consulting firm to which the Japanese were referred.

According to Hitachi, two men from the Glenmar firm, Alex J. Harrison and Dick Kerigan, approached Kenji Hayashi, a Hitachi senior engineer, in the United States sometime before April 23.

On April 23, the Glenmar agents spoke with Kisaburo Nakazawa, general manager of Hitachi's Kanagawa unit who was visiting the United States. According to the company version, they presented Mr. Nakazawa with a proposal to sell the IBM information and also proposed a price. Mr. Nakazawa, according to the Japanese, said the price was too high.

After Mr. Nakazawa returned to Japan, Mr. Hayashi continued to negotiate. Later, agreement was reached on a price of \$540,000 and on May 19 Hitachi made the first payment of \$30,000.

One of the Mitsubishi suspects and five from Hitachi have been arrested and arraigned in San Francisco, while warrants are out for 12 in Japan. A warrant is also out for a student charged with receiving stolen IBM documents.

"We've named 12 people in the indictment that are pretty top management in that corporation (Hitachi)," said John Gibbons, chief of the criminal division in the San Francisco U.S. Attorney's Office.

According to the indictment, information requested by the Japa-

nese included design information on IBM's 3081 computer, the company's largest, as well as data on IBM's 3380 memory-disc-storage unit, code used to program computers and architecture on IBM circuit boards.

Hiroshi Ebihara of McKinsey and Co. in Tokyo expressed astonishment at the amount of money. Others in the computer field agree that, given the amount of the authorized payments, senior executives at Hitachi must have known they were not ordinary business expenses.

The Turner Joy Fired On Again

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon says that fishing boats believed to have been Vietnamese fired machineguns at three U.S. combat ships in international waters in the South China Sea on Sunday.

A machinegun round penetrated the destroyer *Turner Joy* but did not hit anyone, Army Col. Ronald Duchin, head of the Pentagon's news division, said Tuesday. The *Turner Joy* was attacked by North Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964.

The *Turner Joy* was one of the U.S. Navy's newest ships, a guided missile destroyer, and was on a mission to patrol the South China Sea.

According to the indictment, information requested by the Japa-

2 Jurors Report Doubts Over Hinckley Verdict

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two jurors in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. have said that they regretted the jury's decision to find the 27-year-old defendant not guilty by reason of insanity on all 13 counts connected with the shooting of President Reagan and three other men.

Mr. Hinckley was sane at the time of the shootings and should have been found guilty on at least some of the charges, the two jurors, Nathalia L. Brown and Maryland T. Copelin, said on Tuesday. Constant battles among jurors, they said, caused them to bow to pressure.

Other jury members, however, stood by the verdict issued on Monday. Lawrence H. Coffey, the jury foreman, said that Mr. Hinckley's sometimes bizarre poetry and personal isolation convinced jurors that he may not have been sane on March 30, 1981, when he shot and wounded the president outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

"The writings to me were those of a person who was confused," said Mr. Coffey, who, at 22, was the youngest of the jurors. He said the jurors took turns reading Mr. Hinckley's poetry aloud during their four days of deliberations.

"We said, 'Wow, this doesn't make sense,'" Mr. Coffey recalled.

Wary of the trial, many of the jurors refused to talk to reporters on Tuesday. Those who were interviewed described the jury deliberations as emotional and intense. Mr. Coffey said that the verdict was a relief to him. "This trial has been just too much for him," said his mother, Ella Coffey.

Speaking at a news conference on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Brown and Mrs. Copelin agreed with the prosecution's argument that Mr. Hinckley, who faced life imprisonment had been convicted, created the appearance of insanity to avoid a prison term. He was a "shrewd manipulator," Mrs. Copelin said.

Mrs. Copelin, a 50-year-old cafeteria worker and mother of four, said that Mr. Hinckley "isn't crazy, he's a genius. He manipulated his family, his father and now us." She agreed with other jurors that Mr. Hinckley should be offered psychiatric treatment — but in prison rather than in the Washington mental hospital where he is now confined.

Pressured by long debates among jurors and separation from their families, the two women said, they abandoned their argument that Mr. Hinckley was sane and should be found guilty on some of the counts against him. Miss Brown said that she and Mrs. Copelin refused to cast not-guilty votes until late Monday afternoon.

"I changed because of the pressure," said Miss Brown, 31, a shop mechanic who said that she was the last juror to hold out for a guilty verdict. "I had the shakes all day," she said. "I had to get out of there."

Both women said that they found confusing the voluminous psychiatric testimony heard at the eight-week trial, considered a crucial test of the insanity defense. Mr. Coffey agreed that, while the psychiatric testimony was critical to their decision, jurors had difficulty "weeding out what was important."

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Pressured by long debates among jurors and separation from their families, the two women said, they abandoned their argument that Mr. Hinckley was sane and should be found guilty on some of the counts against him. Miss Brown said that she and Mrs. Copelin refused to cast not-guilty votes until late Monday afternoon.

"I changed because of the pressure," said Miss Brown, 31, a shop mechanic who said that she was the last juror to hold out for a guilty verdict. "I had the shakes all day," she said. "I had to get out of there."

Both women said that they found confusing the voluminous psychiatric testimony heard at the eight-week trial, considered a crucial test of the insanity defense. Mr. Coffey agreed that, while the psychiatric testimony was critical to their decision, jurors had difficulty "weeding out what was important."

Mr. Hinckley was sane at the time of the shootings and should have been found guilty on at least some of the charges, the two jurors, Nathalia L. Brown and Maryland T. Copelin, said on Tuesday. Constant battles among jurors, they said, caused them to bow to pressure.



St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Washington psychiatric facility where John Hinckley will be treated.

Houston to Control Urban Growth

City Yields to Pressures to Restrict Development

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Yielding to pressure to control unbridled urban growth, the Houston City Council has imposed stringent controls on developers.

A new ordinance requires setback buildings and manageable block lengths that represent a dramatic shift from the past attitude that a landowner could do as he pleased with his property.

Furthermore, the controls had the endorsement of developers, not for less, a century laws quashed all efforts to restrict development in this city.

"The land developers have for many years called the shots politically," C. Jim Stewart said Tuesday. He is a dealer in heavy equipment who is chairman of the city planning commission.

"They didn't really like it, but they've accepted it because they know it's this or no telling what else will come up, zoning or land use," he said. "We can't continue our growth pattern of the past 10 years without choking on ourselves."

Mr. Stewart said he also opposed conventional zoning or mandatory land use plans, saying, "Zoning is a substitute for good planning." But he added that refusal to impose minimum mandatory controls on developers had resulted in "a chaotic situation."

The rush hours in Houston are considered among the worst in the United States.

The dizzying urban growth overwhelms services of all kinds and exceeds the city's ability to build roads fast enough. Moreover, Houston, like Los Angeles, is growing out, not up, further increasing the load on roads.

Before the adoption of the ordinance, the city did not have control over most commercial development or major construction, unless streets were involved.

The ordinance mandates that all development, residential or commercial, come before the planning commission for approval. Heretofore, only residential developments were submitted.

The ordinance also mandates maximum block lengths of 1,400 feet. This is intended to eliminate the long, unbroken blocks, as in big shopping centers, that cut off through traffic.

Another problem is that office buildings have been built almost up to the edge of pavements. That means the streets cannot be widened.

Beyonds Borders
"Now," said Mr. Stewart, "they have got to come before us for any kind of development. We're not going to allow developers to give us a checkbook, but it has to be orderly, not the way it has been."

Possibly more important, in Mr. Stewart's view, is a provision that extends the city's jurisdiction over development to 5 miles beyond its borders.

This will enable Houston to control developments that may eventually be annexed to the city. In the past, annexation has meant in-heriting problems.

The restrictions, although modest by other urban standards, are a sharp departure here. "I almost faint," said Eleanor Tinsley, the council member who sponsored the ordinance and lobbied for its passage. "Six months ago this would have been unheard of. But people got the message."

Hoffa Plot to Murder Successor Is Reported

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A self-described mob murderer has said that James R. Hoffa, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, ordered him seven years ago to kill Mr. Hoffa's successor, Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

Testifying under oath before a Senate subcommittee, Charles Allen said Tuesday that Mr. Hoffa also told him he intended to have four persons involved in organized crime killed in an attempt to regain control of the union.

But, Mr. Allen testified, the scheme became known to members of the underworld and led to Mr. Hoffa's disappearance.

Mr. Allen said that after Mr. Hoffa disappeared on July 30, 1975, Anthony Provenzano, a New Jersey Teamsters leader who was one of the reputed organized crime figures marked for death by Mr. Hoffa, told him, "Jimmy was killed, ground up in little pieces, shipped to Florida and dumped in a swamp."

The former Teamsters president was last seen outside a restaurant in Bloomfield Township in suburban Detroit. His remains have not been found and no one has been charged in connection with his disappearance.

Mr. Allen seemed to imply but did not say directly that Mr. Provenzano had arranged for Mr. Hoffa's murder. Mr. Provenzano is now serving a 20-year prison sentence for labor racketeering.

Mr. Allen, 50, who has been a participant in the federal program for protected witnesses since 1979, made his disclosures at a hearing of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, part of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Mr. Fitzsimmons took over the union in 1967, when Mr. Hoffa went to prison for participating in a ring that collected about \$1 million in kickbacks from loans from the union's pension fund.

When Mr. Hoffa was released from prison in 1971, having been granted clemency by President Richard M. Nixon, he was required to sign a statement saying he would not seek union office before 1980. He later disclosed that statement, however, and began making overtures to regain control, but Mr. Fitzsimmons refused to give way.

Mr. Fitzsimmons continued as president of the Teamsters until he died of cancer last year.

Mr. Allen, flanked by armed marshals and testifying from behind a screen that obscured his appearance, said that Mr. Hoffa had talked to him about killing Mr. Fitzsimmons while the two were inmates at the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., and again after they were freed.

"What happened was that Jimmy was going to try to get back in office," Mr. Allen said, "I was supposed to kill Frank Fitzsimmons right here in the Teamsters' parking lot" at the union's headquarters in downtown Washington.

Mr. Allen said that Mr. Provenzano and others had learned about Mr. Hoffa's purported murder plans, and that Mr. Provenzano had been seeking permission from the highest council of organized crime leaders to kill Mr. Hoffa.

Then, Mr. Allen said, a son of Mr. Fitzsimmons narrowly escaped death when a bomb exploded in his car outside a Detroit bar, leading Mr. Provenzano and Mr. Fitzsimmons to believe that a "war" had begun. "They killed Jimmy the next day," Mr. Allen testified.

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Mr. Allen, flanked by armed

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Price for Aiding Begin

Israel's path out of Lebanon can be more treacherous than the march in. That is why Prime Minister Begin has asked President Reagan to help extricate him. And that is why Mr. Reagan holds a powerful hand in the diplomacy now begun.

The Israelis alone cannot cope with the consequences of the blitzkrieg to Beirut. They cannot indefinitely occupy half of Lebanon or impose the order that would reclaim the land from the Syrians and the PLO. America may be able to help arrange and reinforce that order. But its help should not be given on Mr. Begin's terms, which confuse destruction of the PLO with the destruction of all Palestinian aspirations.

If this was the battle to end the battling, let Israel prove it by the quality of the peace it offers. If American weapons were justly used to break the PLO — and to kill uncounted thousands of noncombatants in the process — let Americans take the lead in defining the purpose to which the victory is put.

As Israel's partner in the Camp David peace and the Lebanon slaughter, America is obliged finally to address the root of the problem: Israel needs to recognize the need for a Palestinian home and to begin by suspending the colonization of the West Bank and Gaza, which are home to more than a million Palestinians.

If there is a justification for the new devastation in Lebanon, it is that Israel emerges more secure than it has ever been. Repeatedly attacked, maligned and shunned by the Arab world, it has truly conquered a hostile environment. With mastery in the east, peace in the south and victory in the north, it confronts no significant challenge to its power — only its motives. For again in Lebanon, the Begin government has left the unavoidable impression that it aims not only for safety

and peace but also for more land and thus dominion over alien peoples.

To be sure, Mr. Begin covets "not one inch" of Lebanon. But driving the PLO rockets out of range of the Galilee did not require a bloody march to Beirut and all that bombing of strongholds in civilian centers.

Israel fought — and now bargains — to destroy the PLO's military power and to intimidate Palestinians against collaborating with it. But the ultimate audience for that object lesson is not in Lebanon at all; it is the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza, who were promised "full autonomy" but are threatened with absorption or dispersal.

Mr. Begin is plain about using his occupation powers to prepare the territories for annexation. His defense minister, General Sharon, is even plainer about wanting to chase the inhabitants to Jordan.

Israel's security is also America's fight: Israel cannot be expected to yield territory or independence to Arabs who refuse to reciprocate. But it can be expected in its present pre-eminence to be not only generous but farsighted.

If Palestinians are to accept defeat and shrunken ambition, rejecting terror for negotiation, they need a political structure. And they need evidence that negotiation can lead to genuine self-rule. Properly read, the Camp David accords provide that promise. Yet Americans, afraid to provoke Mr. Begin or to harm Israel by withholding aid, have let him read the accords very differently.

Lebanon should dispel those fears. Israel now begs for America's diplomatic lead — and cannot now be militarily injured by diplomatic pressure. Mr. Reagan has the chance to define America's conditions for a Palestinian peace and to insist on Israel's help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rights of Illegal Aliens

There is widespread agreement that it is unwise for a state to bar the children of illegal aliens from the public schools. The state of Texas, swamped with undocumented Mexican workers, sought to discourage such immigration and save scarce education money for its own citizens by enacting a statute authorizing local school districts to turn away or charge tuition to children whose parents are there illegally. A handful of smaller jurisdictions across America adopted a similar policy. Not only does this practice penalize children for something that is beyond their control, it is also not in the long-term interest of the government to impede the basic education of children, most of whom will probably reside in America for the rest of their lives.

Having said that, it is quite another thing to find that the exclusion policy is not simply unwise but unconstitutional. This is what the Supreme Court did when, in the case of Plyler v. Doe, it struck down the Texas statute by a 5-to-4 vote. Justice Brennan, writing for the majority, found that discrimination by a state against the children of illegal aliens is a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Chief Justice Burger, writing for the dissenters, put their objections in the clearest possible terms: "Denying a free education to illegal alien children is not a choice I would make were I a legislator. . . . But that is not the issue; the fact that there are sound policy arguments against the Texas legislature's choice does not render that choice an unconstitutional one." Emphasizing the rights and responsibilities of elected legislatures in formulating social policy, he continued, "The Constitution does

not provide a cure for every social ill, nor does it vest judges with a mandate to try to remedy every social problem."

The dissent is a resounding call for judicial restraint in the face of demands upon the courts to remedy the failures — or the slow pace — of the political process.

The practical impact of this decision will not be broad. It is estimated that only 20,000 to 30,000 children are involved, and Gov. William Clements of Texas says the state will find the money to educate them. But questions with much wider application that involve enormous amounts of money lie ahead. Justice Powell, in a footnote to his concurring opinion, invites further litigation by asserting: "If the resident children of illegal aliens were denied welfare assistance, made available by government to all other children who qualify, this also — in my opinion — would be an impermissible penalizing of children because of their parents' status." The fact is, of course, that most states already deny welfare benefits to illegal aliens, who are also barred by federal law from the food stamp program, Medicare, Medicaid and a host of other social welfare programs.

In sorting out society's responsibilities for those who are in the country in violation of law, the courts would be wise to attach great weight to the decisions of elected legislatures. Judicial extension of entitlement programs to millions of illegal aliens will be a lot more controversial than providing public education to 20,000 young children. And it is a good bet that these more difficult questions are just around the corner.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace Refused

Anthony Lewis (in "Grotesquely Illegitimate Means," *IHT*, June 15) states, regarding Israel, that a great military victory in 1967 produced not magnanimity but delusions of empire.

This is historically untrue. After that war Israel offered to return all conquered territory in exchange for peace. This offer was refused by the Arab states at Khartoum in July, 1967.

Geneva. NORMAN ADES.

Regarding "Cure by Mutual Recognition" (*IHT*, June 16): Philip Klutznick cites some dubious polls and opinions but omits to mention one incontrovertible fact: The PLO in its charter denies the right of Israel to exist and proclaims the destruction of the Jewish state as its supreme aim.

As to Klutznick's advocacy of a Palestinian state, I quote from George Will two days earlier: "The Palestinian state is Jordan."

Zurich. A. LINTON.

No Applause

Regarding "The U.S. Should Applaud Israel" (*IHT*, June 18): It is preposterous that the United States or any other nation

should applaud Israel's blitzkrieg into Lebanon. I fail to see anything applause-worthy in the killing of 10,000 people, and I am disappointed that Norman Podhoretz's article was chosen to appear on your editorial page.

One wonders why the Israeli Air Force is capable of knocking out a nuclear plant in Iraq in a single raid, yet needs to destroy the lives and homes of thousands of people in Lebanon in its reckless pursuit of the PLO.

Begin has now replaced Qadafi as the most dangerous man in the Middle East.

STEVEN B. HOWARD, Singapore.

Yes, history does repeat itself — and in strange ways, when the victims of the Holocaust of the 1930s and '40s become the perpetrators of one in the '80s. And again the major powers stay passively on the sidelines.

Geneva. THOMAS AITKEN.

As an American Jew I am appalled to see that Israel's bloody invasion of Lebanon has met so little criticism in the United States. I am outraged that the murder and wounding of thousands of people, mostly civilians, was committed with U.S. weapons.

And I am ashamed that the Jewish people, who so narrowly escaped annihilation by the Nazis, now seek to annihilate their Palestinian cousins.

The killing must stop and a peaceful solution to the long-pending conflict based on recognition of the rights of both peoples must prevail.

Zurich. BESS BROTSKY.

A Mediator?

The editorial entitled "Arafat's Moment of Truth" (*IHT*, June 17) concludes that a statement by Yasser Arafat that Palestinians are ready to live side by side with Israel in peace would be "the only sane thing."

It would be a waste of time to look to the United Nations to bring this about. But I believe there is a man who could achieve it: Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor of Austria. Such a solution has always been his aim, and the goal in his talks with Arafat.

Munich. STEFAN KLEIN.

Perhaps only the pope can prevent extermination of the Christians in Lebanon and a "holy war" of Arab states against Israel.

Geneva. GRUY MATHIEU.

Mongins, France.

Before, During and After the Pipeline Decision

Then the President Decided

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The National Security Council gathered in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 1:30 p.m. last Friday to consider whether to offend America's European allies by denying them access to U.S. technology in the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline.

President Reagan's national security adviser, William Clark, called on Larry Eagleburger (sitting in for Secretary of State Alexander Haig) for the State Department's view. Undersecretary Eagleburger went through the defeatist litany: The West Germans insisted the deal could not be done, and the U.S. legal position on extraterritoriality was challengeable. State recommended an exemption on deals made before the Polish repression.

Treasury Secretary Don Regan was generally but unconvincingly supportive of a harder-line view.

Defense Secretary Frasier Welton (Casper Weinberger and Frank Carlucci have merged) made the case for refusing to help build the pipeline — the president

had promised "further steps" if the Soviets did not ease up in Poland; the pipeline would make the Europeans dependent on the Soviet Union for energy; an alternative potential supply exists in Norway; the hard-currency earnings of the Soviets on this European-financed deal would enable the Kremlin to buy more Western technology.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige hoped that the United States would not shoot itself in the foot with the denial of licenses. He argued that sanctions might penalize the West Germans and the British and reward the French, who had been the most contemptuous of the U.S. position. The NSC members were aware that President Mitterrand, in a press conference after the Versailles summit, had snatched away whatever tiny fig leaf U.S. negotiators thought they had arranged on subsidizing Soviet-bloc credit.

Then, at 1:45, with Admiral John Poindexter taking official notes, Ronald Reagan asserted himself as leader of the free world: "I don't want to shoot ourselves in

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, citing continued martial law in Poland, said Friday he was maintaining and expanding a ban on the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline to Western Europe. The ban was part of a package of sanctions imposed by the president against the Soviet Union on Dec. 29 after the introduction of martial law in Poland.

— From the front page last weekend.

the foot, either," he said, "but a matter of great principle is at stake. It affects our credibility with our allies and the Russians."

He went on to say that he had just made a speech calling on the Soviets to come up with "deeds, not words," and that he could hardly send a signal of a deed that went against his strong words.

The president then decided not only to refuse to ease sanctions on oil and gas equipment, but to take a long-promised "further step" to extend sanctions to foreign companies producing such equipment under American licenses.

An option to exempt the Japanese for their Sakhalin oil-and-gas deal was swept aside.

A group headed by Lionel Olmer at Commerce was directed to draw up regulations to capture subsidiaries, licensees and joint

ventures — even denying spare parts for technology that was transferred up to 10 years ago.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who sees this huge gas deal as the political basis for decades of expanding East-West trade, will mutter bloody murder.

President Mitterrand may take the United States to the World Court or pass blocking legislation precipitating a minor trade war. Or he might just back off.

The irritation and the respect of other world leaders will increase as they detect an American seriousness of purpose.

Hard-liners, resigned to a Haigian hegemony, are delighted. Deterrents are confounded.

The Russians now know that continued repression in Poland could lead to a grain embargo.

The New York Times.

Reagan Seems to Be Marching Toward Economic War

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision not to ease the ban on the sale of equipment for the 3,700-mile gas pipeline from Siberia to West Germany runs counter to an unwritten understanding that America's European allies reached — or thought they reached — with Reagan at the Versailles summit.

A tip-off to Reagan's current thinking can be found in the assertion by a White House official that the Soviet Union is "an economic basket case." Thus, "selective steps" to tighten the noose around its economy "can affect their allocations of resources at the margin."

Translated, that means it is wise to deprive Moscow of hard currency that it would earn from sales of gas, because the cash would enhance its military capability.

Moreover (the White House argument goes), if Europe depends on Russia for gas, Moscow has increased leverage in Europe. Presumably, the president's mind any tie that binds West and East has more than good in it.

A formal rationale along these lines has been articulated by Thomas C. Reed — a former National Security Council consultant who was last week named a full-time special assistant to Reagan — supporting the hawkish views of Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. Reed is a new name on the Washington scene, with apparently growing influence.

Europeans, dismayed by Reagan's latest Cold War move, are convinced not only that it makes good sense to maintain a business relationship with the Soviets (because that reduces the chances for a hot war) but also that it is wise to minimize the extent to which Europe depends on the Middle East for energy.

It becomes clear, despite official denials,

that Reagan is girding up for economic war against the Soviet Union and its satellites, matching a hardening line on arms control that he displayed in his United Nations speech.

Both lines are decidedly not in accord with the more accommodative vibes the administration gave off at the Versailles summit. At Versailles, after fighting for language that would have prohibited government export-credit subsidies to the Soviet bloc, Reagan settled for a milder expression of restraint, suggested by Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It promised "a prudent and diversified economic approach to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests."

The American propaganda machine was immediately cranked up to claim "victory." Europeans were allowed to gain the impression that having not a "first-time" commitment to limit credits to the Soviet bloc, however vague, Reagan would allow the sale of equipment for the pipeline to go forward. Haig contended that to do anything else would merely hurt American companies, infuriate Western Europe — and fail to prevent the pipeline.

Now a White House official asserts that Reagan never made a deal in Versailles linking credits limitation with the pipeline approval. The extension of the sanctions was decided on exclusively because the situation in Poland had not changed, and may have actually worsened," the official says.

At Versailles, this reporter did not hear the situation in Poland linked to the pipeline decision in any conversation or briefing with any

official of the Reagan administration. The Reagan team merely said that the president, after the summit, would review what had been accomplished at Versailles on the question of credits, and make a decision on that basis.

Despite Reed's assessment of the Soviet economy, there is a weighty body of opinion that economic sanctions "have had very limited effect in the past." That was the theme of a recent Trilateral Commission report written by three internationally known establishment thinkers — Robert V. Roosa of the United States, Michiya Matsukawa of Japan and Armin Gutowski of West Germany.

In a telephone interview, Roosa said that Reagan's pipeline decision is "absolutely stupid. It not only creates an inflammation in the alliance, it ignores the fact that the Europeans are conscious of the consequent labor dependency and have taken steps to meet them."

Roosa ridicules the White House notion that the Soviets can be crippled by denying them hard currency. "So long as we are not going to try to completely quarantine the Soviet Union, we've got to have trade with them, and one of the few ways in which they can get hard currency, so they can pay for the goods they buy, is through the sale of gas. And it makes good sense for Europe to draw on those reserves, so long as they are available."

Officials in Europe are convinced the Soviet Union will take Reagan's move as a sign of aggression. They believe it will be counterproductive in terms of Poland. As for the Alliance, the decision raises a question of credibility for Reagan, who talked in grand terms at Versailles about the "spirit of partnership."

The Washington Post.

Watching the Suspenseful Coalition Serial in Bonn

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Watching West German politics can be like following a soap opera. The story line runs like this:

Will Laura leave Bill and go to live with John with whom she has much more in common, or will the social ostracism attached to desertion deter her from such a drastic step? Will Bill continue to suffer the humiliation and indignities to which her flirtations and shrewishness subject him, in order to keep the home together for the sake of the children? Or will he simply show her the door?

Substitute Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Free Democrats (FDP) for Laura, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) for Bill, and read Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) as John, and you've got it.

For those who may have missed an episode or two due to watching global crises on another channel, here is what happened. There was that city-state election in Hamburg where both SPD and FDP suffered a scathing defeat which they are now blaming on each other. And there was last week's decision by the FDP in Hesse to switch sides and run in alliance with the CDU in the

state elections of next September. Make a point of watching the current installment. Never has divorce seemed so imminent.

Granted, the breakup of the left-liberal coalition has been predicted often since it was re-elected with a record margin a scant 20 months ago. But, for better or worse, the crucial moment has come.

The decision will be reached this week, when the partners have to agree on the size of the deficit in the 1983 federal budget and on how much new debt will be necessary to finance it.

The SPD finance minister, Manfred Lahnstein, has presented a draft that calls for borrowing some 30 billion Deutsche marks. The FDP says the figure must be "substantially lower."

The FDP wants trimming of the social safety net. The SPD, which regards the social program as already pared beyond tolerable limits, proposes reductions in various subsidies and tax benefits for industry and business.

The FDP's inclination to switch has been heightened by its losses in and exclusion from three state legislatures in recent

Germany in tandem for 13 years. The FDP is a "liberal" party in the old laissez-faire capitalist sense. The SPD is just a generation away from being socialist.

Those lines of division have often been blurred by the existence of wings, factions and interest groups in each party. When the economic future was brighter, differences were overshadowed by consensus on foreign policy, education and judicial reform.

But under the pressure of spiraling debt, recession and the highest unemployment rate in three decades, the ideological economic impasse has come to dominate the coalition relationship.

The temptation for the FDP to jump ship and join forces with the present opposition has been growing since the 1980 elections. It has always been strongest at times of fiscal dispute. The coalition nearly broke up last summer over the 1982 budget and again in February over a patchwork package to reduce unemployment and stimulate the economy.

The FDP's inclination to switch has been heightened by its losses in and exclusion from three state legislatures in recent

local elections. Opinion surveys give the CDU/CSU an absolute majority of 53 percent were a general election to be held now.

But the SPD, too, is under pressure to call it quits, because it has made concessions that some regard as intolerable to keep the marriage going. Compromising on social welfare has cost the party large defections from both its ideological left and organized labor wings.

Agreement may yet be reached on the 1983 budget. If so, the coalition will probably stumble on in mounting disharmony until the 1984 elections. But if not?

Abandoning the partnership means incalculable political risks for Genscher and the FDP. All ways the dog-wagging tail of West German politics, the party won handsomely in 1980 on a promise of four more years of coalition with the SPD. Within the FDP there are strong forces determined to keep that pledge.

Nor is the CDU/CSU overly enthusiastic. A shift in alliances now would almost automatically make Helmut Kohl the new chancellor, a prospect that appeals not only his immediate

rivals in the party but many of its other leaders, who regard him as incompetent to govern and increasingly beholden to Franz-Josef Strauss, the 1980 candidate for chancellor. Strauss already claims four key Cabinet posts for himself and his Bavarian allies in any coalition with the FDP.

Knowing that it, too, has no quick fixes for what ails West Germany today, the CDU/CSU fears that by taking power now it would have to take responsibility for continuing economic deterioration, and then have to pay the price in 1984.

The CDU/CSU would prefer the SPD-FDP coalition to either keep on roasting in its own juice or fall an early election, which the CDU/CSU would expect to win handsomely and which would lead to Kohl's replacement as standard bearer. The party would have four unchallenged years in which to govern.

How all this will end has intrigued West Germans almost as much as who shot J.R. in the television serial "Dallas." That mystery is finally unraveled last week, but the climax to the political drama has yet to come.

Stay tuned.

International Herald Tribune

About the Incompatible Marriage of Law and Psychiatry

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The verdict finding John W. Hinckley Jr. not guilty by reason of insanity shooting President Reagan and three other men on March 30, 1981, illustrates three perversities: The most morally indefensible crimes are becoming the most legally defensible. The idea of the individual is being obliterated in order to maximize the rights of the individual. And the quest for the chimera of perfect justice is subordinating the social good, including the rule of law, to the quicksilver axioms of a "science" that is long on pretenses and short on testable assertions.

Seated atop a ransackable scaffolding of superstitions, merrily minting nouns that denote nothing, many psychiatrists are today condescending to the American people, chiding them for not comprehending the intellectual marvelousness of the Hinckley verdict.

But the verdict will serve the social good only if it generates disgust with the incompatible marriage of psychiatry and law.

In "The Killing of Bonnie Garland," Willard Gaylin, a practicing psychiatrist, argues that the premises and purposes of law and psychiatry are in tension. The premise of the law is that the self is autonomous. The premise of psychiatry is that the self is a cauldron of impulses that determine behavior.

The purposes of the law include protecting the social order and expressing its moral sentiments. The purpose of psychiatry is to explain an individual's behavior.

An explanation may facilitate a "cure," but any explanation can be made to seem exculpatory by diluting to the point of disappearance the idea of responsibility.

The insanity defense is many centuries old, and is indispensable to justice. What is incompatible with justice is the proliferation of categories and gradations of diminished capacity. The old, workable questions were: Did the accused know the nature of his act (that he was, for example, shooting a person, not a poltergeist) and did he know it was wrong?

Those questions lead to this conclusion: Hinckley is a very strange, very guilty individual.

Law must assign responsibility. All of psychiatry's permutations of determinism locate "responsibility" somewhere else than with an autonomous "self."

The rule of law requires predictability and regularity: treating like cases alike. But a judicial system that is deferential to psychiatric storylines invites extreme individualization: No two cases can be alike because each defendant is determined by his idiosyncratic jumble of impulses.

Did a killer act in a rage? If so, he was sick. Did he kill without passion? Even sicker. He shows no remorse? That clinches it: He is no more "guilty" of his behavior than he would be of appendicitis.

It is an old joke: A person kills his parents and demands mercy because he is an orphan. The joke

is now the jurisprudence of "compassion." A crime becomes the ground for evading punishment for the crime. The more odious the crime, the more "reasonable doubt" there is about the person's sanity at the time.

The law performs an expressive function. It teaches — ineffectually, for good or ill. The Hinckley verdict does not teach the idea of responsibility on which habits of restraint and moderation depend.

The trial allowed required a jury to pick between numerous flaky incompatible theories spun by credentialed "experts," theories purporting to divine Hinckley's mental state on one day 15 months ago. Now the same wonderful psychiatric "profession" (the word is barely applicable) that produced a

cacophony of loquacious in court and cannot even define its terms will dazzle the world by predicting Hinckley's future behavior.

Is he dangerous? The trial verdict means the jury thought it had a reasonable doubt about Hinckley's sanity last year. Surely there can be as much uncertainty about his dangerousness. So let him loose — that is the logic of the process.

Some alarmed lawyers propose restricting psychiatric testimony to statements of "fact" — what psychiatrists see or hear — and forbidding conclusory statements. But psychiatrists often are hired to put an acre of embroidery around a pinhead of "fact." So they bandy diagnostic categories that are as evanescent as snowflakes.

Psychiatric "defense" of the individual often obliterates the individual. The "compassionate" treatment of Hinckley causes him to disappear, leaving only a residue of traits that may or may not be symptoms of this or that "disorder." Psychiatry as practiced by some of today's itinerant experts-for-hire is this century's alchemy.

But so, that simile is unfair to alchemists, who were confused by honest chemists. Some of today's honest-chemistry is charlatanism laced with cynicism.

Much psychiatry is ideology masquerading as medicine. In Aldous Huxley's nightmare of determinism, "Brave New World," when someone commits a crime the normal response is: "I did not know he was ill. We are not yet in that mental world, but you can see it in his suburbs from here."

The Washington Post.

June 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Miffed Mullahs Walk Out

TEHRAN — The dispute between the Mullahs and the Reformers of the fundamental laws continues. During a sitting of the National Assembly a deputy asked why the Reform Bill had not been placed on the agenda for the day. The president answered that owing to some difficulty in the text it had been decided to report it to the high Muslim officials at Kuhna and Najeb and await their discussion. This reply hurt the feelings of the Mullahs here, who deem themselves quite competent to discuss religious questions. Many of the Mullahs left the house in a rage, uttering threats. But the Reformers were not perturbed, for they regard the struggle against the Mullahs as a fight for Persia's freedom.

1932: French Suffragettes Fail

PARIS — Sitting in accustomed austerity, the French Senate heard debate on a bill proposing important extensions of civil rights to women, while police and the Republican Guard kept order within and without the Luxembourg Palace to prevent feminist demonstrations. Despite the senators' original desire to bar women entirely from the debate, a few members of the weaker sex managed to storm the building for the session under promise that they would remain quiet. Slight hope that French women's suffrage will win its long-awaited victory existed after the session. The whole Left wing of the Senate appears as opposed as ever to grant women in this country equal rights with men.

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

Chairman

Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Co-Chairmen

Executive Vice President: John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)
Chairman: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Executive Vice President: John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)
Chairman: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

General Manager: John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)
Chairman: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Lee W. Hoeber

INSIGHTS

U.S. Fears Struggle May Be Lost On Spread of Nuclear Weapons

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and nuclear policy specialists fear they may be losing a 35-year battle to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

They attribute this not to a relaxation of American efforts, but to growing international and regional tensions that put pressure on nations such as Israel and Argentina to develop and test nuclear devices.

Robert H. Kupperman, a nuclear specialist at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said with reference to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the British-Argentine fighting on the Falklands: "We had better start thinking not just about how to stop nations from getting nuclear weapons, but how to stop them from using the weapons they inevitably get."

The emergence of some additional countries with nuclear weaponry is unavoidable, concluded Lewis A. Dunn in a book published soon after he joined the administration as special assistant to Undersecretary of State Richard T. Kennedy, a central figure in U.S. nuclear policy. Increasingly, the focus has been put on "managing" a world in which many nations have nuclear weapons, rather than preventing their spread.

However, the Reagan administration remains officially committed to preventing the spread of nuclear arms. In Senate testimony last month, Mr. Kennedy called this a fundamental commitment.

Mixed Reaction

Toward that goal, the administration has emphasized measures to ally political and military security concerns of other countries and to enhance regional stability.

This approach has been criticized by several congressional nuclear policy specialists, but it has been warmly endorsed by, among others, Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations organization in Vienna that promotes peaceful use of

atomic energy and monitors nuclear facilities to verify that they are not being used for military purposes.

Mr. Blix has repeatedly voiced concern over the fact that India, Israel, Pakistan and South Africa refused to sign the 1970 treaty that became the cornerstone of efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

"The alarm bells are ringing loud and clear with respect to these four," Mr. Blix said earlier this year. Under the treaty, 116 nations have sworn nuclear weapons. Forty-five have not.

These other alarms are sounding, if more softly.

• No country capable of developing nuclear weapons has acceded to the treaty in the last five years. Switzerland was the most recent.

• The International Atomic Energy Agency has become increasingly polarized and politicized, as have many other UN organizations. Some government analysts fear that growing political confrontations between Western industrialized countries and developing nations could eventually undermine the agency's system of international inspections.

• Israel's attack on an Iraqi research reactor a year ago weakened the IAEA's ability to safeguard nuclear facilities ostensibly for peaceful purposes. The air strike touched off a debate on whether the agency was capable of quickly detecting a diversion of nuclear material from a facility. The dispute has further shaken international confidence in the agency.

• A sagging demand for energy has triggered a slump in sales of nuclear reactors and a decline in the growth of nuclear power. This, in turn, has increased strains on the international system of export controls aimed at slowing the spread of sensitive technology to countries that might be trying to develop nuclear weapons.

• Growing sophistication of terrorist groups and a spread of "minimales" has increased the threat of nuclear terrorism, U.S. officials say. The CIA has concluded, for example, that in Europe there is a "moderate

likelihood" that there could be an attempt to damage a nuclear weapons storage facility, to attack a weapon in transit, to raid a nuclear power plant or simply to carry out blackmail by pretending to have a nuclear weapon.

• Lack of progress on arms control agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union has led to a surge in nuclear weapons arsenals and destructive ability. This, in turn, encourages other countries to develop a nuclear capability, Mr. Blix and other specialists contend.

The conflict over the Falklands has focused administration concern on Argentina. While there have been no startling new developments in Argentina's nuclear program, now in its 31st year, some administration officials fear the humiliation in the Falklands will prompt Argentina to try to build a nuclear weapon.

The CIA has estimated that Argentina could build an atomic bomb in three to five years. A new report prepared by the Congressional Research Service concludes that Argentina would be able to test a nuclear explosive by the mid-1980s, "if it is willing to run the risks of getting caught at diverting safeguarded materials or of abrogating its safeguards agreements." The report also reported that Argentina could not produce an arsenal of weapons at least until the 1990s.

Argentina poses a special problem not only because it has declined to sign the nonproliferation treaty or to submit all of its nuclear facilities to inspection, but because it is building what is known as an independent fuel cycle — the ability to produce everything required for nuclear power. This would give Argentina the ability to make nuclear weapons quickly, without violating any agreements.

"Nuclear tests are political statements, a country's way of showing that it has hair on its chest," said Warren H. Donnelly, a senior specialist at the Library of Congress and author of the report on Argentina. "So naturally, there is concern about the growth of pressures that could lead a country like Argentina to prove that it is tough."



The Iraqi nuclear reactor complex before it was put out of operation by Israeli warplanes in a bombing attack last June.

Mr. Donnelly and other specialists are concerned about Argentina's proclaimed intention to export plutonium, which arms control officials assert would immeasurably complicate efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and would increase the threat of nuclear terrorism. Plutonium, a man-made substance that is extremely dangerous, is a primary weapons material.

The administration is also concerned about China's nuclear export policies. Intelligence reports indicate China, a nuclear power that has not signed the treaty or joined the IAEA, has attempted to sell through third parties heavy water to Argentina, and even to India despite border conflicts between the two countries.

Officials said China's unwillingness to permit inspection of its nuclear exports is a major obstacle to concluding a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States. Such an accord has been the subject of low-level diplomatic discussions between the two governments.

Another source of administration concern is Pakistan, which has been resisting for more than six months the atomic energy agency's requests for improvements in inspection ar-

rangements. The agency has said it can no longer assure that Pakistan is not diverting nuclear material for military purposes.

The CIA concluded recently that, while Pakistan would be able to test an atomic device within three years, it is unlikely. Intelligence officials concluded in the estimate last December that the six-year, \$3.2-billion U.S. military and economic aid program had made Pakistan reluctant to jeopardize it by testing a nuclear weapon.

Several U.S. officials consider Pakistan a key test of President Reagan's approach to stemming the spread of nuclear weapons. Other analysts, however, insist the administration's emphasis on thwarting the detonation of nuclear devices is misplaced.

"Israel, which is only a screwdriver away from a bomb, is so sophisticated and has access to such good information that it doesn't need to test," said one U.S. official.

India, which tested a device in 1974, has also aroused concern. The United States has been trying to terminate a 1963 agreement to supply fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant.

But Robert F. Goheen, ambassador to India until 1980, said recently that diplomats had

told him India is preparing to transfer the used fuel to a nearby plant for reprocessing, in apparent violation of its agreement.

South Africa is also viewed as a major problem involving nuclear weapons, but last month the Reagan administration adopted a more flexible policy that would allow the United States to increase sales of nuclear materials to Pretoria.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said last month that nuclear non-proliferation is "slipping among our foreign policy priorities."

Some members of Congress have strongly criticized the administration for issuing a new policy paper that permits advanced countries to have more control over the reprocessing of American-supplied fuel.

They also chided the administration for considering the sale of centrifuge enrichment technology to Australia and for a vague offer to Mexico of assistance with research relating to reprocessing — the separation of uranium and plutonium from spent nuclear fuel.

The Carter administration attempted to discourage both those technologies.

Despite Signs of Prosperity, Britain Troubled by Slow Rise in Living Standard

By Steven Rattner

LONDON — To the casual visitor to this cosmopolitan city, signs of prosperity abound. Shoppers crowd fashionable Bond Street boutiques and make the aisles of Harrods department store virtually impassable on busy days. Prices in London remain high and restaurants of even modest culinary pretensions seem extraordinarily expensive, even to New Yorkers.

But such impressions belie the fact that Britain has shown only modest improvement in living standards in recent years and has slipped badly in relation to other countries. The crowded stores and imposing 19th-century townhouses, symbols of past prosperity, bear little relation to the way of life pursued by most Britons today.

Britain, in fact, has fallen to 10th of 15 major countries in standard of living, according to a recent survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"Most other European countries are moving well ahead of Britain," said Morris D. Morris, an American economist specializing in development. "The inability of the British to get their act together in the last five or ten years does not surprise me at all."

By most economists' reckoning, the economic burden resulting from the Falkland Islands war can only accentuate these trends, although even with the loss of a number of ships and planes the cost of the operation in the South Atlantic has not yet been significant enough to have a noticeable impact.

The comparatively low standard of living here is largely the result of earnings that are almost shockingly low by American standards. In Britain, the average wage for unskilled workers is \$175 a week, as compared with \$255 a week in the United States.

In addition, taxes in Britain are significantly higher than in the United States. Workers face a basic income tax rate of 30 percent with almost no deductions permitted. The "free" National Health Service is financed by additional taxes — nearly 9 percent of the average worker's pay.

Take, for example, Steve Briggs, 31, a contract scaffolder who earns \$360 a week working for a municipal council.

Local governments have been pressured by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to tighten limits on their spending, limits that have resulted in an equally tight hold on Mr. Briggs' wage increases. To make ends meet, Mr. Briggs' wife works. And despite that added income, money problems caused him to stop renovations on his house before they were completed.

"My money hasn't gone up in two years," he said, regretfully but without rancor. "The present government has cut back overtime."

The slow growth of the standard of living in Britain is the most tangible manifestation of the years of economic stagnation and of the price the country is paying for Mrs. Thatcher restructuring of the economy. The prime minister says her policies are the best hope for reversing the long-term trend.

The state of buildings here is one reflection of the modesty of the living standards of most Britons. Homes are often not repainted for several years, and even in fashionable parts of London plumbing pipes are often attached to the outer walls rather than buried within them. As of 1980, only 57 percent of Britain's homes had central heating.

Diets Restricted

Diets in Britain also are restricted. As long ago as 1974, Britons on average consumed less animal protein than the French and West Germans, and today the gap is substantially wider.

To be sure, British living standards in absolute terms are now higher than they have ever been as the result, for example, of buy video tape recorders and other new electronic items suggests. All told, British consumers have about 12 percent more money left over after taxes and inflation are taken into account than they did in 1975. But in the United States over the same period, "real disposable income" grew by 19 percent.

"My standard of living is exactly the same, but the whole of my bank balance has van-

ished in the last five years," said Ray Low, 34, a watchmaker.

In Britain, to a greater extent than elsewhere, individuals have been able to go on consuming in recent years only at heavy cost to investment — in effect, by borrowing from the future. Total capital investment, after adjusting for depreciation and inflation, has dropped from \$18.3 billion in 1970 to \$12.8 billion in 1980, the most recent year for which figures are available.

Much of that has occurred in the public sector, which in Britain includes such industries as railroads, automobile manufacturing and steel. When Mrs. Thatcher has encountered difficulties in reducing spending on welfare programs, she has moved to cut government investment instead.

"In the last five years or so, investment has fallen rather sharply," said Mervyn A. King, professor of economics at the University of Birmingham. "So much of our investment here takes place through the public sector."

The British government has also been able to leave welfare and other transfer programs relatively intact because of the revenue from taxes on the production of North Sea oil, a total of \$11 billion this year. Because such transfer payments support consumption, the benefits of North Sea oil are being used to a considerable extent to protect British living standards.

Living standards also have been sustained at the expense of corporate profits, which at one point last year had fallen so low that the average company's return on investment was down to 2 percent. In essence, companies were forced into accepting high wage settlements but were not able to recover the costs through higher prices.

The average Briton has tried to mitigate effects of low wages in a variety of ways. With a basic income-tax rate of 30 percent, the underground economy is booming as workers take on side jobs and a variety of "fiddles," as unreported income is known. As in the United States and elsewhere, a growing proportion of families now have at least two wage earners.

Perhaps most significantly, Britain, as a na-

tion, may not have high earnings, but it still has a lot of wealth, the legacy of being for decades the richest country in the world. On a national level, Britain, in decades past, made considerable investment on "infrastructure" items such as urban mass transit that other nations are now having to make at great cost.

For individuals, some forms of public investment, most notably housing, mitigate the effects of low salaries. Until a "privatization" program was introduced, government-subsidized housing provided homes at extremely low rents for nearly a third of all Britons. But that housing is now aging, and at the current rate of demolition it would take over 500 years to replace it.

In many cases, Britain is now being overtaken in the head start it had on the rest of Europe. In 1974, Britain had 366 telephones per

thousand inhabitants, a considerable edge over France's 236 and West Germany's 302. But by 1980, the figures for the three countries were virtually identical — the United Kingdom had 477 telephones per thousand people, France 459 and West Germany 464.

Private wealth is still considerable in Britain and helps to cushion families against economic setbacks. The national newspapers, which print lists of large estates, most days unearth at least a half-dozen with a value of \$400,000 or more.

In the upper middle class, many young couples survive in their modestly paying jobs with the help of small trust funds, a family-owned weekend cottage or a generous aunt who provides for children's schooling.

Sometimes members of the working class do the same thing. When Derek Seymour, a

chauffeur, bought his first home, he did it partly with money borrowed from his wife's parents. "I don't know how other people cope," said Mr. Seymour, whose wife also works. "You have to get a leg up the first time."

The London boutiques are busy because an unusually large part of personal wealth is concentrated among a small group of people in Britain. Approximately 24 percent of Britain's private wealth is controlled by 1 percent of the population, which is significantly higher than the U.S. figure.

And contrary to popular opinion, inheritance taxes have done little to impede the perpetuation of large fortunes, particularly since Mrs. Thatcher instituted reforms of the laws. In Britain, about two-thirds of the wealth held by the top 1 percent is inherited; in the United States, the corresponding figure is one-third.

China to Build Its First Superhighway

By Christopher S. Wren

CANTON — China is preparing to build its first superhighway, a toll road linking Canton with the British colony of Hong Kong on one fork and the Portuguese enclave of Macao on the other.

The cost of the project, using Hong Kong capital and Chinese labor, is expected to top \$400 million by the time it is finished in 1985. The investment is to be recovered by tolls over a decade. Survey work began in March.

"It can be said that the highway is the first of its kind on the mainland of China," said Li Ma, communications chief of the province of Guangdong, where the road will be built. A superhighway cutting through the lush farmlands of southeastern China will be in sharp contrast to the existing narrow asphalt and rutted dirt roads along which farmers move their produce by truck, tractor, water buffalo or bicycle.

Because the roads are so primitive, cargo moves between Canton and Hong Kong only by rail, boat or air.

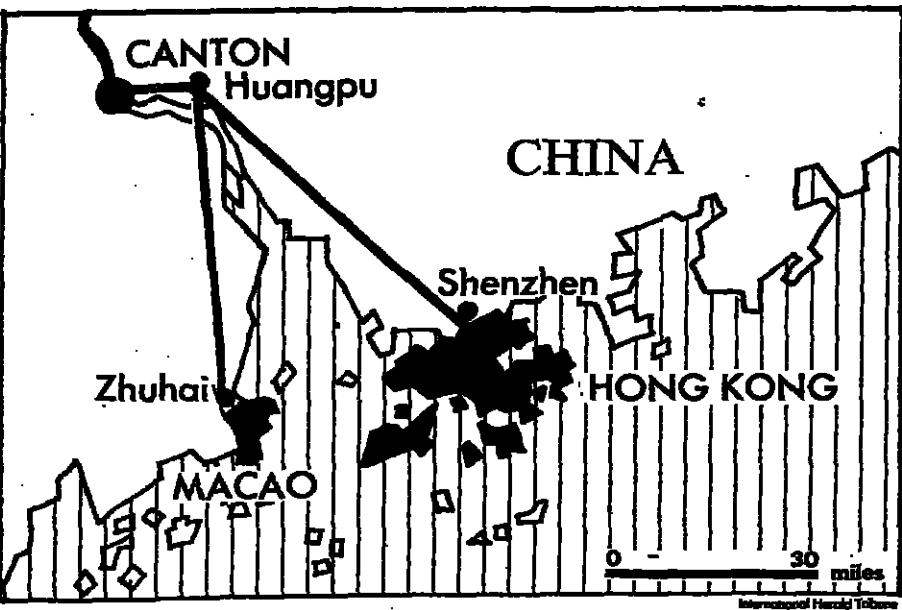
The proposal for the superhighway came from Gordon Wu, a Princeton-educated businessman in Hong Kong whose company, Hopewell Holdings, has large investments in Guangdong, including a new hotel in Canton. It is his company that will raise the money for the highway.

The 2 Forks

The highway will run south from Canton and its river port of Huangpu. One fork will run about 70 miles (112 kilometers) to Shenzhen on the border with Hong Kong's New Territories, 20 miles from the center of the city.

The other fork will run about 60 miles to Guangzhou and Zhuhai, one of China's special economic zones on the border with Macao. Hong Kong residents now take a hydrofoil ferry the 40 miles to Macao.

Mr. Li said the highway, which will eventually be expanded to six lanes from four, will accommodate vehicles at speeds up to 90 miles an hour, but at regular speeds it would take about an hour of driving time from Canton to Shenzhen and only about an hour and a half from Canton to Hong Kong. He said he does



not know how fast border formalities will be handled.

"It's not just for tourists but also for economic development," he said. "Of course, tourism is one of the purposes, but the road will also promote commerce between Canton and Hong Kong."

In particular, the highway will make it easier to send goods through the Shenzhen special economic zone, which was set up to offer cheap land and labor to expanding Hong Kong industries.

A New Start

Two additional border crossings are planned to relieve the congestion of truck traffic that builds up at the only border crossing between China and Hong Kong's New Territories, according to Chen Enyan, a Shenzhen city official.

The superhighway will connect with a good network of existing roads in the New Territories. China is also investing \$110 million to

improve roads in its Shenzhen zone, Mr. Chen said.

In Guangdong province, though, Mr. Li said, "We have to start all over again; in some sections, there is no road at all."

The projected highway crosses mainly countryside that includes small hills and rice paddies. "We have to admit that the soil quality is poor and the area we pass through is not good, so there will be difficulties to overcome," Mr. Li said. More than two miles of bridges will be needed to span 27 large and medium rivers.

Mr. Li declined to estimate how many Chinese workers would be employed, although they will probably number in the thousands. He expects engineers and technicians to come from throughout China, if only to learn how a superhighway is built.

"We are hoping to acquire expertise from the construction of this highway to prepare to build other roads in other parts of China," Mr. Li said.

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Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. And you pay for the callback from the States

with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Captain Brassbound's' Bossy Revival

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After a shaky start with the wildly miscast "Hobson's Choice" and Ronald Millar's uneventful trip through C.P. Snow-covered territory ("A Coat of Varnish"), the new Haymarket rep has at last come up with something stronger in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," a reasonably solid Frank Hauser production in the Shavian traditions of his old and much-missed management at the Oxford Playhouse.

Penelope Keith is as right for the indomitable Lady Cicely Waynflete as she was wrong for Maggie Hobson, and the result is a splendidly bossy turn, absolutely true to Shaw's intentions in depicting the Victorian female explorer as a peculiarly intrepid sort of nan-

ny-figure. It might be argued that, being distinctly misadventurous, two revivals within a London decade (Ingrid Bergman did it at the Cambridge in 1971) is at least one too many, but as it seems to be the Haymarket's intention to bring long-lost star-vehicle habits back into central London, short runs of over-familiar classics are only to be expected.

This one lasts in the repertoire until the end of next month, and provides precisely the kind of mildly amiable upmarket cultural evening which the West End is forever accused of having abandoned in a headlong flight to old musicals and farces. Michael Denison is a suitably pompous Judge Hallam, John Turner is a comic-opera swashbuckling Brassbound, and the supporting cast looks like left-overs from a Lewis Casson season.

The result is the kind of evening that used to be staged at Windsor for the queen during Ascot week, and only lightly coated with the dust of a theatrical museum piece.

At the King's Head, "Marry Me a Little" is more "Side by Side by Sonheim," this time an anthology of his hits but of his flops, the songs that got cut from Broadway shows or were written for shows that for one reason or another never quite made it. There are about 20 of these, and though the best of them are already very familiar ("Can That Boy Fox-Trot," "Girls of Summer" and "There Won't Be Trumpets" all turned up in "Side by Side," while "So Many People" and "Uptown Downtown" are on a superb Richard Rodney Bennett recording) there are one or two

genuine discoveries, notably "Pour le Sport," written for an abortive 1956 Hal Prince-Jean Kerr musical called "The Last Resorts."

The problem that has faced the makers of "Marry Me a Little" (Craig Lucas, Norman René and the current director, Robert Cushman) is how to make these songs into a coherent evening, and having them sung by two solo singers living in adjacent but non-connecting flats in Brooklyn does not seem to be the answer. Only about half the songs are actually suited to the setting, and by casting a couple of chunky, pecky belters who look as though they've been spending just too long on a third tour of "Oklahoma," the production jettisons precisely that lean, spare, ice-cold, acid urban sexuality that is at the very heart of much of Sonheim's lyric-writing.

Watching Mandy More and Martin Connor doing this song cycle is, in a very minor key, like watching Ethel Merman and Howard Keel attack "Company." They tackle these infinitely tricky, schizoid, ambiguous numbers as if there was a show to stop rather than one to start, and the result is a disappointing hodgepodge, albeit one with a certain fascination for those of us who believe that even had Sonheim badly gone is still a great deal better than no Sonheim at all.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's move to the Barbican has meant their leaving not only of the Aldwych for the main stage of the new arts complex but also of the Warehouse for the Pit, a 200-seat studio theater in the deepest part of the new building, which they have chosen to open with Peter Flannery's "Our Friends in the North." While, a few feet above, Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" unfolds a serious history of England, in the basement Flannery seems engaged on what often appears to be a no shorter tapestry of England present.

The thesis here is that all English corruption over the last 20 years, from the jerry-building of Newcastle flats through the bribing of the Metropolitan Police to the smuggling of oil into Rhodesia in sanction time, was somehow linked by a vast network of national moral collapse, and though the play could do with some massive cutting, it does have a kind of raw theatrical energy. Any part might have been more powerful than the whole, and the idea that Britain's present national ill-health is all traceable back to one unrepentant Newcastle councillor running over a bike in about 1955 might seem a bit over-simplistic, but Flannery is well-served by John Caird's agile production and a versatile RSC cast.

The American notion of a dinner-theater has been far too long in coming to Britain and now that it is here (at the Astoria, Charing Cross Road) I hope it survives. But if it is to do so, it will need a show vastly better than "Wild Wild Women," nervously billed as "a fun musical," though it is neither a lot of fun nor hugely musical. The composer-lyricist team of Michael Richmond and Nola York wrote a decade ago a much-underrated and enchanting small-scale musical called "Lady of the Tiger." This time they have settled for the perfectly appalling notion of re-sponsoring "Lysistrata" to the Wild West and having it performed by a company most of whom should have their Equity cards ceremoniously removed and destroyed. U.S. dinner theaters on this scale (tickets up to £15 to include a three-course meal served before and during the show) have survived by staging cut-down versions of acknowledged musical classics from the '50s and beyond, but the rule of thumb is that the show has to be at least as good as the food. At the Astoria, brought back to life at huge cost and well able to fill the gap left by the sudden closing of the Talk of the Town, they seem to have got the restaurant working adequately. All they need now is a show.

A Cloudy Day at the North Pole

By Charles Campbell
The Associated Press

OVER THE NORTH POLE — A jetliner full of Canadian and American adventurers, provisioned with champagne and filet mignon, took an overnight trip to the top of the world and found it covered by clouds.

The organizers called it the first-ever venture to the North Pole by commercial airliner, open to anyone intrepid enough to write a check for \$463, spend 13 hours in a Boeing 707 and put up with the taunts of the disbelievers.

"My family nearly died," said Agnes Asta, who came up from Cleveland for the flight. "I kept telling them I was going to the North Pole. They thought I was kidding."

"Everybody laughed at me," said Iva Rhodes, a Toronto resident. "I had one friend who just didn't believe me. But the little girl next door, the first thing she said to me was, 'Say hello to Santa Claus.'"

Early Tuesday, as the expedition approached its goal, Captain John Waldie, the pilot, got on the intercom to say, "I hope you're all aware that the pole is just the Arctic Ocean with ice on it, and I'm not sure there's much to see."

There was no shortage of ceremony. An acting postmaster applied a special cancellation to stamps on envelopes commemorating the expedition. A cake was presented to a woman who, as the

plane circled over the pole and across the international date line, celebrated her birthday twice. For a few minutes, the clouds parted to show the Arctic Ocean ice cap at mid-summer, the white sheet laced by cracks of open water.

But by the time the arrival at the pole was announced — to a chorus of cheers and applause — there was nothing to see but cottony clouds. No red-and-white striped barber pole. No Santa's workshop.

Larry Moore, a computer software salesman, was responsible for the trip. "A bunch of the boys were sitting around, and I said we should get 20 guys, each invite 10 friends, rent a plane and go to the North Pole," Moore said. "Everybody said, 'Yeah! That was five years ago.'"

There were complications, especially in arranging for use of a suitable plane and making sure there wouldn't be any problems in venturing across the pole a few miles toward Soviet airspace. "It appears the Russians don't have radar that goes that far," Moore said. "It was a matter of some concern. A 707 has the same radar profile as a B-52."

But once the plane was arranged and the project announced, the response was overwhelming. Moore said, Toronto's radio shops talked enthusiastically of the expedition and the 161 seats for paying passengers sold out.

Humanities Chief Sets Low Profile

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's a long way from Public School 92 and Holy Cross Boys School in Brooklyn where he grew up to the chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington. But thanks to his own strong academic credentials and the support of neo-conservatives, William J. Bennett, who faced strong opposition among some senators, is now at the helm of the agency that finances everything from esoteric literary studies to television documentaries.

Bennett, 38, has not yet met President Reagan — but he hopes to some day. Nearly a half year after his name surfaced and the president appointed him chairman of the endowment, he says the lack of direct access did not particularly disturb him because there was a certain advantage to going by the book — the National Endowment for the Humanities law — and flying on one's own.

Bennett's first moves and his general outlook indicate that the agency will maintain a low-profile and that, because of his scholarly background and conservative political orientation, the endowment will be stressing non-controversial educational projects.

In interviews, Bennett disclosed that among other things he is encouraging the observance of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution through humanities studies and events.

One of his major efforts will be setting up summer seminars for 250 high-school teachers starting next year to study the humanities in a college atmosphere. There would be 10 or 15 seminars.



William Bennett

"This would give high school teachers a better chance to prepare students for college," he said. "Rarely are high-school teachers invited to use their minds."

He is also seeking to improve state programs in the humanities. As chairman, he has discretionary funds, which he will use after consultation with his panels. Up to \$750,000 will be divided among the 10 states — \$75,000 each — that come up with the best projects. The money would be passed to state councils for distribution.

Bennett is in favor of the president's budgetary cuts for his endowment — from \$130 million this year to a proposed \$96 million in 1983. Last year, the endowment received \$151 million.

Bennett received a bachelor's degree from Williams College, a Ph.D. in political philosophy from the University of Texas and a law degree from Harvard. He taught law at Boston University, where he was associate dean of liberal arts and assistant to the president.

Before his appointment by President Reagan, Bennett was president of the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Although a registered Democrat, Bennett voted for Reagan

and strongly supports his policies. Asked if he minded being labeled a neo-conservative, he said, "I'm not crazy about the title, but I can live with it and with the company associated with that label."

But it was backing from the neo-conservatives that led to his appointment, when the favor for the job, M.E. Bradford, a professor of English at the University of Dallas, stumbled. Bradford had written several documents criticizing Lincoln, contending that he had taken property without due process when he emancipated the slaves. The neo-conservatives opposed Bradford as too extreme and advanced Bennett's name.

As with all agency heads, Bennett's effectiveness may depend on how close he is to the White House. Thus far, President Reagan has taken no actions that indicate any special interest in the humanities. Bennett deals through aides of the president and Mrs. Reagan.

Controversial Comment

Bennett's most controversial act since taking office involved a comment he made deploring a television film about Nicaragua that was underwritten before he took office. He charged that the project, federally financed in part through the Wisconsin Committee for the Humanities and broadcast over PBS was "unashamed socialist realism propaganda." He declined to define what he meant by that.

Among those who criticized him for "inserting his intellectual or political views" into the program was Joseph Duffey, chairman of the endowment from 1977 to last year. Bennett later said his position was misunderstood.

"I did not say that the film should not have been shown," he said. "What I said was that it should not have been supported by funds from the endowment because neither its theme nor its approach was related to the humanities."

Nureyev Puts His Stamp on 3 Nijinsky Roles

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rudolf Nureyev has put his own gloss on three roles first made famous by Vaslav Nijinsky in the days of the Ballet Russes, dancing them nightly at the Coliseum through July 3 to climax the so-called Nureyev Festival. The roles are Mikhail Fokine's "Petrushka" and "Spectre de la rose," and Nijinsky's own "L'Après-midi d'un faune," and the program brings the British debut of the Ballet Théâtre Français of Nancy as a young, attractive company in a tricky test of historical style.

Fortunately they have been guided by Serge Golovine in a spirited and sharp-featured production of "Petrushka," the elements of which Golovine in turn learned from Bronislava Nijinska, who danced in the original cast in Paris in 1911. In each way does the tradition survive and flourish, further helped by what looked like careful copies of the Alexandre Benois designs, which are so important in reflecting Stravinsky's musical scene-painting.

Nureyev himself, all pursed lips and sagging frame as the forlorn puppet, is seen to excessive effect in the portrayal of character and head, a technique also successfully assumed by Dominique Khaloufou as the ballerina doll, Alchiza Gorki is a tough yet cleverly observed Moor, and there are several good smaller roles from the French dancers in a performance marginally slow in pace under André Presser's conducting.

Presser is nevertheless attentive to Debussy's phrasing in "L'Après-midi d'un faune," where Nureyev brings sensuous subtlety to the stylized Nijinsky choreography that now looks like a quirky form of modern dance. "Spectre de la rose" is the most conventional, in spite of what Nureyev does with the abstraction of character to become a "Boutique Fantasque" opens the program without Nureyev, and looks, to me, the most dated in its relentless comedy caricature.

Also in London for the first time is the Australian Dance Theatre, following its European debut at the 1980 Edinburgh Festival.

Based at Adelaide, where the pre-experimental music was brought together five years ago under the direction of Jonathan Taylor, formerly of Britain's Ballet Rambert, the 17 well-trained dancers perform a varied repertoire in the modern dance mainstream at Sadler's Wells until Saturday.

One of their signature works is Taylor's "Stars End," to music of that title by the English composer David Bedford. An orchestral rhapsody involving rock and symphonic elements combined in a dramatic musical structure, well prepared and conducted by Ray Cook, it features five pairs of dancers in changing relationships and solo reflections, each conveying expressive intensity of feeling through the movements they make.

Taylor's associate artistic directors are two more Rambert alumni, Julia Blaikie and her husband Joseph Scoglio, and they have also turned choreographers for the company. Blaikie's warmly lyrical "Impromptu" has a sequence of open-hearted dancing to three Schubert impromptus played by pianist Sally Mays. This I thought more successful than Scoglio's "Winter by Spring," a somewhat superficial response to four sections wrenched from, and submerged by, Mahler's "Song of the Earth."

Dow Jones Averages

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Standard & Poors Index

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Total-List Trading in N.Y.

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Market Summary, June 23

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Market Diaries

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

AMEX Stock Index

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

AMEX Most Actives

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

NYSE Most Actives

	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp	Ind	Comp
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
Comp	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12
30 Ind	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12	2875.12

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	100	High	Low	Stock	Div.	P/E	100
127	117	117	AAA				117	117	AAA				117	117	AAA			
128	118	118	AAA				118	118	AAA				118	118	AAA			
129	119	119	AAA				119	119	AAA				119	119	AAA			
130	120	120	AAA				120	120	AAA				120	120	AAA			
131	121	121	AAA				121	121	AAA				121	121	AAA			
132	122	122	AAA				122	122	AAA				122	122	AAA			
133	123	123	AAA				123	123	AAA				123	123	AAA			
134	124	124	AAA				124	124	AAA				124	124	AAA			
135	125	125	AAA				125	125	AAA				125	125	AAA			
136	126	126	AAA				126	126	AAA				126	126	AAA			
137	127	127	AAA				127	127	AAA				127	127	AAA			
138	128	128	AAA				128	128	AAA				128	128	AAA			
139	129	129	AAA				129	129	AAA				129	129	AAA			
140	130	130	AAA				130	130	AAA				130	130	AAA			
141	131	131	AAA				131	131	AAA				131	131	AAA			
142	132	132	AAA				132	132	AAA				132	132	AAA			
143	133	133	AAA				133	133	AAA				133	133	AAA			
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145	135	135	AAA				135	135	AAA				135	135	AAA			
146	136	136	AAA				136	136	AAA				136	136	AAA			
147	137	137	AAA				137	137	AAA				137	137	AAA			
148	138	138	AAA				138	138	AAA				138	138	AAA			
149	139	139	AAA				139	139	AAA				139	139	AAA			
150	140	140	AAA				140	140	AAA				140	140	AAA			
151	141	141	AAA				141	141	AAA				141	141	AAA			
152	142	142	AAA				142	142	AAA				142	142	AAA			
153	143	143	AAA				143	143	AAA				143	143	AAA			
154	144	144	AAA				144	144	AAA				144	144	AAA			
155	145	145	AAA				145	145	AAA				145	145	AAA			
156	146	146	AAA				146	146	AAA				146	146	AAA			
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158	148	148	AAA				148	148	AAA				148	148	AAA			
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178	168	168	AAA				168	168	AAA				168	168	AAA			
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232	222	222	AAA				222	222	AAA				222	222	AAA			
233	223	223	AAA				223	223	AAA				223	223	AAA			
234	224	224	AAA				224	224</										

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Estel Hoesch Says It Is Back in Black

DORTMUND, West Germany — Estel Hoesch, the German operating arm of the Dutch-West German steel group Estel, returned to profit in the first five months of 1982, chairman Detlev Rohwedder said Wednesday.

He told the annual meeting of Hoesch, Estel's German parent, that the profit, the first after years of losses, amounts to tens of millions of Deutsche marks. The firm expects to show a full-year profit, he added.

The improved performance so far this year mainly stemmed from internal modernization and workforce cuts, he said.

Midland to Enter U.S. Credit Market

LONDON — Midland Bank plans to raise at least \$500 million in the U.S. commercial paper market to fund current transactions, the company said Wednesday.

Midland said its commercial paper has been given the highest ratings of A1 by Standard & Poor's Corp. and P1 by Moody's Investors Service. Salomon Brothers, advising the bank, will be the exclusive dealers.

Bayer Sees Weakness in Exports

COLOGNE — Signs of weakness are appearing in exports and the European Monetary System parity changes have made it more difficult for Bayer to compete internationally, chairman Herbert Greenwald said Wednesday. The chemical group reported that its pre-tax fell 2.6 percent to 240 million Deutsche marks.

But he told the annual shareholders' meeting the group is well equipped for an economic upswing, which he hoped will come in the second half of 1982.

Hongkong, Carrian Set Joint Venture

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land said it will sell three wholly-owned subsidiaries for 998 million Hong Kong dollars to a 50-50 joint venture it plans to form with Carrian Investments.

The three subsidiaries each own a block of apartments on Hong Kong Island. Hongkong Land will retain a 50-percent stake in the properties through the joint venture and will continue to manage the properties over 20 years.

Meanwhile, Carrian chairman George Tan said the company has arranged credit facilities of up to \$180 million in Europe through Bovis International, a member of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to help finance the second phase of Carrian's property development project in Oakland, Calif., managed by Bovis.

Fiat Cedes Argentine Plant Control

TURIN — Fiat said Wednesday it has reached an outline agreement for Argentine interests to hold a 60-percent controlling stake in Fiat subsidiary Sefel Argentina.

Sefel, which produces Fiat and Peugeot cars with a total capacity of 100,000 cars a year, reported heavy losses last year after output slumped to 33,000 vehicles, from 66,000 in 1980. Fiat earlier this year reported its car subsidiary Fiat Auto lost 250 billion lire (\$178.6 million) in 1981 on its holdings in Latin American operations.

Becker Sees \$2 Million 8-Month Loss

NEW YORK — Becker expects an estimated loss of \$2-million in the eight months ending June 30, compared to a profit of \$6 million in the same period last year, Chief Executive Ira Wender said Wednesday.

He denied rumors that have circulated in U.S. financial markets since late last week that the privately held company is experiencing financial difficulties in its government-bond department or in its repurchase agreement activities. He said the company has ample capital to cover its commitments and that it is in compliance with capital requirements set by the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Wender said the losses primarily stemmed from brokerage, particularly in the retail and international areas. Because of the weakened market conditions, he said Becker had laid off 250 employees, mostly in the firm's support areas, between mid-March and May.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Fung King Hey: Masterful Maker Of Classy Deals

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — In Hong Kong, where making money is a national pastime, nothing is more applauded than a consummate deal, and no individual is more revered than the businessman who can make one. Perhaps most revered of all is Fung King Hey, an immigrant from China whose formal education stopped at about the eighth grade. Widely recognized as king of the deal makers here, he has built a real estate, securities and banking empire.

Mr. Fung and Merrill Lynch plan to sign a deal early next month that has clear advantages for Mr. Fung's Sun Hung Kai Securities and Sun Hung Kai Bank. And it advances the Sun Hung Kai motto: "With our feet in Hong Kong, with our back against China, with our eyes on the Asia-Pacific region, with our eyes open, we scan the world."

Colleagues describe the financial wizard in terms that suggest science fiction rather than high finance. Physically, he could have been designed by a graphic artist: a pencil-thin body that seems to be powered by a dozen glasses of water a day, an angular head and spare features with hardly a wrinkle after 60 years.

'Very Clever'

Mr. Fung does not grant interviews, but his efforts to stay out of the limelight have been thwarted by his attention-drawing deals.

"He is an exceptional businessman," said Robert Fell, Hong Kong commissioner for securities. "He has a keen sense of timing and he is not afraid to take chances. He has made some mistakes, but he is very clever."

The latest development, under which Merrill Lynch is acquiring 25 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities and 15 percent of Sun Hung Kai Bank, could make Mr. Fung the largest individual shareholder in Merrill Lynch & Co., parent of the largest U.S. securities firm.

The arrangement, said William R. Arthur, chairman of Merrill Lynch International, "will greatly strengthen our ability to serve individuals, corporations, institutions and governments throughout the Pacific region."

But it is Mr. Fung who is being congratulated on this side of the world for pulling off a classy deal. He personally will make \$60 million, and the deal gives him a strong foothold in the U.S. market.

The Merrill Lynch agreement, which has been valued at \$81.5 million, ends for Merrill Lynch to buy 20 percent of the stock of Sun Hung Kai Securities directly from Mr. Fung. Sun Hung Kai Securities has assets of \$478 million, and its 1981 after-tax profit totaled \$32.6 million.

The Right Opportunity

Merrill Lynch also is to buy 17.3 million shares, or 10 percent, of Sun Hung Kai Bank directly from Mr. Fung. Formerly known as Sun Hung Kai Finance, the bank received its license only two months ago. It has assets of about \$760 million, and its after-tax profit was \$12.5 million in 1981.

Mr. Fung is to be paid in Merrill Lynch convertible debentures, which if converted would give him 4 percent of Merrill Lynch. Whether he will convert has not been disclosed.

In the same deal, Cie. Financière de Paris et des



Fung King Hey

Pays-Bas, known as Paribas, is to sell some of its holdings in Sun Hung Kai Bank to Merrill Lynch, cutting its share to 25 percent from 30. By reducing Paribas' holdings, the bank will be able to offer higher deposit rates than allowed at banks owned more than 25 percent by foreigners. But Paribas is to increase its holdings in the securities firm to 10 percent from 5 percent. Merrill Lynch and Paribas are buying another 10 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities through a tender offer.

"Even before Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas became a minority shareholder in 1978, Sun Hung Kai had already mapped out a strategy for cooperation in Europe, America and Asia," said Mr. Fung through the press. "Objectives were set for the desirable distribution of share holdings. After that, it was a question of waiting for the right opportunity. When this presented itself, Sun Hung Kai was able to reach agreement with Merrill Lynch almost immediately."

Sun Hung Kai is expected to end a five-year-old joint venture with ACLI International, a commodities brokerage house owned by Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette, a rival of Merrill Lynch's, and end a nine-month-old arrangement with Bear, Stearns & Co. to market U.S. securities.

Mr. Fung, who had a money-exchange business in Canton before the Communist takeover and began his China trading ventures in 1978 with his Sun Hung Kai China Ltd., is considered to have better trade links with China than any other Hong Kong businessman. Sun Hung Kai China has liaison offices in Peking and Shanghai and enters joint undertakings with U.S. and European multinationals mostly in equipment and technology projects.

Mr. Fung, who lives in Hong Kong's exclusive Victoria Peak area, is quiet and unassuming, people who know him say. He loves European antiques and has an exceptional memory, but he is most excited by a deal, his associates say. The deal, not the money, interests him. He is, some say, embarrassed by his wealth and prefers to ride in a Cadillac than in his Rolls-Royce that serves as his company car.

His son is in training on the company's board, but

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Budget Approval Sends Prices on NYSE Surging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late rally Wednesday sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher for the second day in a row as Wall Street welcomed approval by Congress of a federal budget.

The Dow Jones industrial average meandered in a narrow range most of the day, then soared late in the session to close with a gain of 13.51 points, to 813.17. It was the biggest one-day rise since March 22, when the average climbed 13.89 points.

The late spurt extended a rally that began Tuesday, when the average gained 9.71 points after plunging about 80 over the previous 30 sessions.

On Wednesday, advances led declines by around five to two, and volume swelled to some 62.7 million shares from 55.29 million Tuesday.

Analysts said the market drew strength in the afternoon from news that the Senate gave final congressional approval to a 1983 budget plan.

The budget vote "removed a major negative" from the market, said Michael Metz, technical analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. "The worst thing for a market is uncertainty. At least we now do have a budget, whether you like it or not."

Analysts continued to say, however, that the rally is primarily technical in nature and that there must be some downward movement in interest rates before any gains can be sustained.

Even though a compromise has been reached on the budget, the Treasury will have to borrow heavily to cover the projected deficit of \$103.9 billion. That heavy borrowing is widely expected to keep interest rates high and cut short the recovery of the U.S. economy.

Robert O'Connor, a vice president of J.W. Seligman & Co., said that the market was oversold but that a sustained rally "cannot be expected until the government completes its massive financing program."

There was some speculation that short interest would show a rise, a bearish signal for the market. Short interest on the NYSE, released after the close, was down 4,547,118 shares for the month ending June 15.

Short-interest represents the number of shares needed to be purchased to cover the sale of

stock not owned by the seller. Blue-chip and technology stocks had slight gains, while transportation and interest-sensitive issues, such as banks and utilities, were lower.

Cities Service, which rose 1 1/2 points Tuesday, slipped 3/4 Wednesday in heavy trading. Gulf Oil, which has begun a \$63-a-share offer for 51 percent of Cities' stock, ended at 26 1/2, up 1/2. After

the market closed, Gulf reported that it has \$3 billion in credit lines available for the merger. The credit lines include \$2 billion arranged in July, 1981, and \$1 billion in recent commitments.

Mesa Petroleum, which last week ended its bid to take over Cities, gained 1/4 to 14 1/4. Purulor, also active, slipped one point to 33 1/2. IBM rose 1/4 to 61 1/2.

Tin Pact Adopted; Price Rises Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Tin prices surged Wednesday after producers and consumers adopted a new agreement aimed at stabilizing the metal's price.

The action, ending more than a week of uncertainty over whether the accord would be renewed, cleared the way for the International Tin Council to impose tighter curbs on exports.

Tin for delivery in three months surged in London Wednesday morning to \$6,700 (\$11,675) before falling back to finish trading at \$6,520, which still represented a rise of \$265 from Tuesday's close. The new agreement, which comes into effect July 1, calls for a support price of about \$7,000.

Tin prices fell to a five-year low of \$5,500 last week after producing and consuming countries at a meeting in Geneva June 11 failed to adopt the agreement. That failure raised fears that the oldest intergovernmental commodity agreement would lapse when the fifth version expired June 30.

At the June 11 meeting, Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, said it could not say whether it would join an agreement in which only about 50 percent of the consuming countries would participate. The United States and the Soviet Union have refused to join.

However, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand agreed last weekend to form a producers' association to promote their interests, a move delegates in Geneva saw as a face-saving measure allowing Malaysia

to join an agreement it was not satisfied with.

Malaysian officials have said the association will support prices through limits on production and buffer-stock operations, sponsor research and work to reduce the involvement of third parties in marketing. Indonesia has insisted that the association will not be a cartel and should not be compared to OPEC.

Peter Lai, executive chairman of the tin council, which administers the tin agreement, told reporters that the producers' association need not hinder the accord. "Producers' associations are quite compatible with international commodity agreements," he said. Cocoa and rubber producers' groups successfully function alongside international agreements in those commodities, Mr. Lai said.

He said producing countries will have to tighten their export controls, "bearing in mind the surplus of tin overhanging the market." In April, seeking to halt the price decline, the tin council ordered producers to withhold 10 percent of their potential export tonnage in the second quarter.

Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Australia, which together provide about 79 percent of the world tin output, all accepted the new accord. Another major producer, Bolivia, rejected it. The 16 participating consumer countries, which include the European Economic Community nations and Japan, account for less than half of the world's consumption of tin.

S&P Will Rate New Eurobonds

By Patricia Koza

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Interim rules to govern a new and potentially far-reaching venture in U.S. television, direct broadcast of programming from satellites to homes, were adopted Wednesday by the Federal Communications Commission.

In a 7-0 vote, the commission said the experimental service has the potential of vastly increasing television service, particularly in rural areas too remote to receive conventional signals or be wired economically for cable.

FCC staff member Florence Setzer, who presented the proposal during a commission meeting, said, "We believe the benefits of DBS (direct-broadcast satellite) service to the American people will be great."

The commission adopted a staff recommendation to impose minimum rules on an interim basis until standards for the Western Hemisphere are set at a 34-nation conference in 1983.

The commission spent much of its session debating the potential effect of a new national broadcast service on current requirements on broadcasters to serve their local communities.

Joseph Fogarty said it was the first time the commission would be approving a national broadcasting service without imposing rules under the local service concept.

He said, "It may be the death of localism; we don't know."

However, chairman Mark Fowler, who has devoted much of his efforts to deregulation of the broadcast industry, said it is up to the public to decide through its viewing habits what it prefers to watch.

Conventional broadcasters see direct broadcasting as a threat to their business.

U.S. Agency Adopts Interim Rules For Direct Satellite TV Broadcasts

By Patricia Koza

United Press International

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Another issue is the treatment of earth-based microwave transmitters now on the 12 gigahertz frequency band proposed for DBS. They would be required to shift within five years of final commission action.

DBS was first proposed by the Communications Satellite Corp. in 1980. Under the concept, television programming would be transmitted by powerful satellites directly to small "dish" antennae on home rooftops that would cost about \$300.

Some companies propose offering their programming on a subscription basis, for perhaps \$25 a month, while the services of others would be advertiser-supported.

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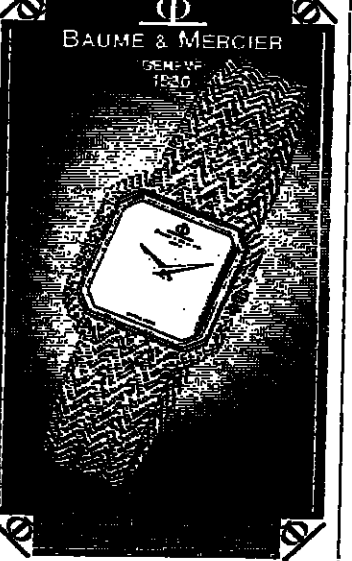
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Iran Reportedly Raises Oil Price

By Robert Burns

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Iran, which had discounted its oil price far below official OPEC levels earlier this year, has notified customers of a \$1-a-barrel increase effective July 1, industry sources said Wednesday.

The new price for Iran's high-quality light crude will be \$31.20 a barrel, while the lower-quality crude will go for \$29.30 a barrel, the sources said.

The July increase, while coming as a surprise in light of Iran's eagerness to boost oil sales, still leaves Iran's official price below the level at which its oil is selling on the spot, or noncontract, market.

Iranian light crude has traded hands on the spot market in recent days at about \$31.65 a barrel, according to Platt's Oilgram Price Report, a trade journal.

Iranian heavy crude has been quoted at about \$30.20 a barrel. Most oil is sold by contract rather than on the spot market.

The price increase will not affect fuel prices in the United States because U.S. oil companies have not bought Iranian oil since imports were banned by the Carter administration in November, 1979 shortly after Americans were seized and held hostage in Tehran. Earlier this year President Reagan ended the import ban, but U.S. companies have been reluctant to renew their relations with Iran.

In April the Defense Department bought 1.8 million barrels of Iranian oil for storage in the government's Strategic Petroleum Reserve in Louisiana.

There was speculation that the new price increase, which was not announced by the Iranian government, is an attempt by Iran to mend its poor relations with some key members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Iran had angered many OPEC members in February when it twice cut its official price by \$1 a barrel. It later cut the price another \$2 a barrel in a drive to attract buyers while it was seeking to finance the war with Iraq.

Some industry analysts have said recently they believed Iran would be seeking an accommodation with its OPEC critics in order to win a bigger production quota.

Iran already is believed to be exceeding that quota, which is currently 1.2 million barrels a day under the production-sharing plan adopted by OPEC ministers in March.

The individual quotas may come under review this summer as the cartel seeks to raise its overall production ceiling, currently 17.5 million barrels a day.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 23, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australian dollar	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
British pound	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Canadian dollar	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Deutsche mark	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters. (1) Dollar rates. (2) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

World Bank Loan for Thailand

By Robert Burns

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The World Bank has approved a \$90-million 20-year loan to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to help construct a natural gas separation plant on the Gulf of Thailand, the bank said Wednesday.

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Banco de Bogotá
Banque Intercontinentale Arabe
Libyan Arab Foreign Bank
Arab African International Bank - Cairo
Banque Worms
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Arab Latin American Bank - Arlabank
Banco do Brasil S.A., Nassau branch
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., New York Agency
Arab International Bank, Cairo
Banque Sudameris, Miami Agency
National Bank of North America
Banco Hispanoamericano S.A.
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European Brazilian Bank Limited - Eurobraz

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Arab Latin American Bank

-ARLABANK-



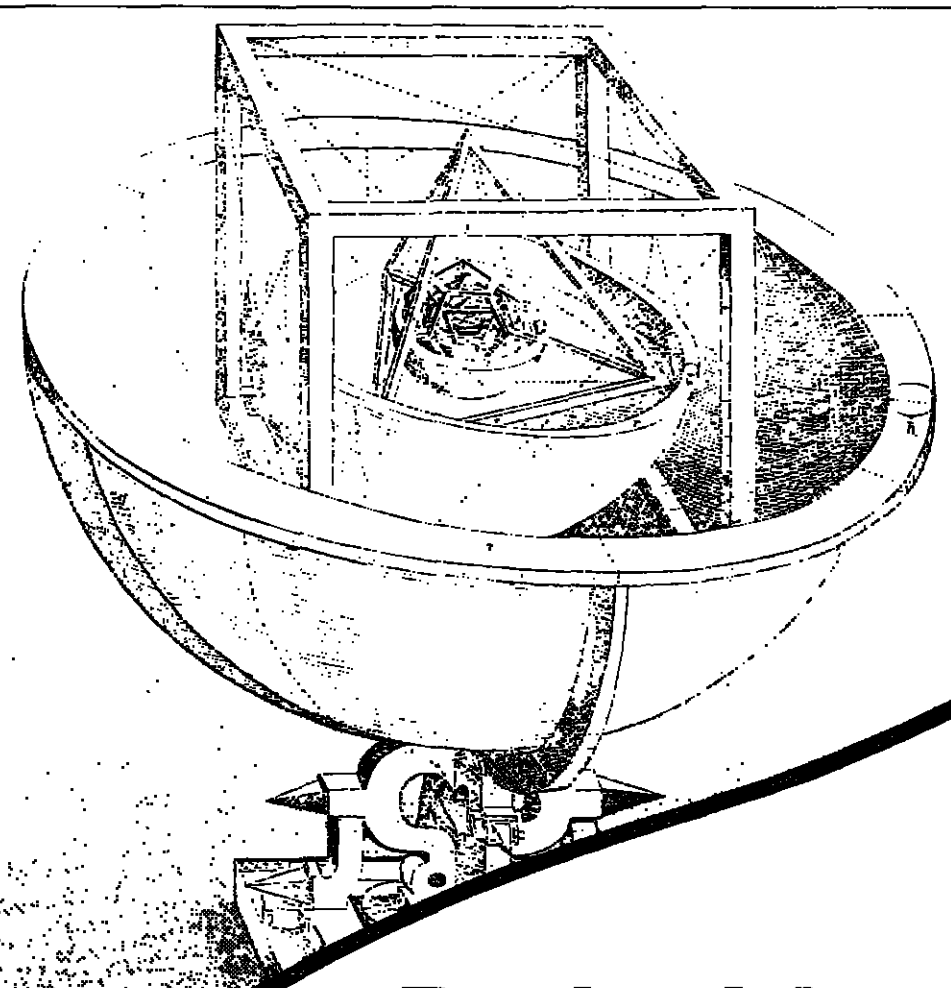
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Sanctions, Falling Sales Hit Polish Trade Fair

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

POZNAN, Poland — A sharp decline in the number of Western businessmen exhibiting their wares at this year's Poznan Trade Fair appears to be at least partly a result of the economic sanctions the United States and its allies imposed on Poland after martial law was declared in December.

Trade between Poland and the West is falling sharply, and that has kept Western industrialists from the fair, which closed Tuesday. The fair is widely seen as a major event on the East-West trade calendar.

Polish imports from the West in the first five months of the year ran at only half last year's pace of \$4.1 billion a year, according to Polish figures. The drop reflects the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ban on fresh export credits for Poland as well as Poland's foreign currency shortage.

Polish exporters, short of vital foreign supplies, sold only \$1.9 billion of goods in Western markets during the same period, suggesting that Poland will have difficulty meeting its declared target of \$5

billion to \$6 billion of hard currency exports in 1982. The decline in U.S. trade with Poland is even steeper, largely as a result of the suspension of credits to Poland for U.S. grain purchases. During the first four months of this year, sales by the United States to Poland dropped to \$55 million from \$390 million in the same period last year.

U.S. imports of Polish goods tumbled to \$47 million from \$132 million in the period, according to the grain credits, the Reagan administration restricted high-tech exports to Poland and ended Export-Import Bank credit insurance to the nation. It also imposed sanctions against the Soviet Union.

However, the few Western businessmen who made their way to the Poznan fair said they were pleased they had come. Some are still able to sell the Poles essential imports for cash, while others suggested that, when Poland's economy eventually recovers, the Polish authorities will give preference to foreign suppliers that stood by them during the bad years.

This year, even Polish officials

do not deny that sanctions, combined with Poland's own economic difficulties, have made the fair a pale shadow of its former self, despite efforts by the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries to compensate by mounting exceptionally large displays of goods and machinery.

Henryk Sliwka, the fair's director, said, "The present crisis in our economy was bound to influence our foreign trade and the Poznan fair."

While the Poles say they have kept an official tally, Western diplomats reckon that non-Communist participation at this year's fair was down to about a third of what it was in 1981, when the Polish economy was already in trouble.

NATO governments did not sponsor official pavilions in which their exporters could display goods, as they did in the past. And they generally gave no other assistance to companies that did come.

Last year, 19 U.S. corporations took space in the official pavilion at the fair. This year, there was only one U.S. exhibitor listed in the guidebook: Ingersoll-Rand, the machinery maker.

The West European subsidiaries of several other big U.S. multinational corporations also exhibited, however, including the Swiss subsidiaries of Philip Morris and the 3M Company, and the Austrian subsidiary of Union Carbide.

U.S. diplomats said that, in all, about six U.S.-controlled companies were represented. Last year, West Germany, which does relatively more business with Eastern Europe than any other NATO country, was represented by 340 exhibitors. This year there were only 107. The number of British companies fell to 12 from 124, while the French contingent dropped to 12 from nearly 40.

fish to Taiwan. En route he became so sick that he was unable to keep the oxygen bubbling through the containers holding the fish. When he arrived, the fish were dead. Undaunted, he loaded the ship with bananas for the return trip, but bad weather delayed the voyage and the bananas rotted.

During the Korean war, he made money selling supplies to Macao. When refugees began pouring into Hong Kong from China in the 1950s, Mr. Fung with two partners began a property concern, which prospered until 1967 when riots inspired by the Cultural Revolution soured Hong Kong business. He fled to Canada.

But Mr. Fung returned to Hong Kong and in 1969 formed Sun Hung Kai Securities and Sun Hung Kai Finance, which now controls 25 percent of the trading in Hong Kong stocks.

With Mr. Fung's return, Sun Hung Kai has formed an insurance brokerage and consulting business. Last year, Sun Hung Kai Securities established a joint venture with West Germany's AEG-Telefunken to set up a link between China, West Germany and Hong Kong.

Sun Hung Kai Chief Dazzles Hong Kong With His Deals

(Continued from Page 7)

Mr. Fung recruits managers from all over the world to run the company while he plans and makes his deals. He does not get involved much in day-to-day operations.

In style, Merrill Lynch and Sun Hung Kai seem well suited. In Hong Kong, Sun Hung Kai was the first to market stocks to the man in the street. Stock markets had been exclusive clubs. No one offered shares to taxi drivers and hawkers until Sun Hung Kai set up retail brokerage operations.

A trial-and-error businessman, Mr. Fung came to Hong Kong after the Communist takeover of China. In one of his earliest trading efforts, he tried to ship tropical

Volcker Counsels Brake on Loans To Latin America

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker has said the recent pace of Western lending to Latin America is not sustainable and will have to be cut.

He said, however, that an abrupt cutoff of loans would be disastrous and should be avoided at all costs. Appearing Tuesday before a meeting of the Council of American, Mr. Volcker said there is "some sense of growing risk on the part of [Western] lenders and on the part of [Latin American] borrowers."

He said the problem stems in large part from the tenuous balance of payments positions of many Latin American countries. The two largest borrowers, Brazil and Mexico, realize the problem and are making appropriate judgments, he said.

10% Belgian Inflation Seen

BRUSSELS — Inflation in Belgium is likely to be between 10 percent and 11 percent this year, mainly as a result of the 8.5 percent devaluation of the Belgian franc in February, Economic Affairs Minister Mark Eyskens said Tuesday.

Emrocurrency Interest Rates

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Floating Rate Notes

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1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	10.00%	2nd	9.50%	3rd	9.00%
4th	8.50%	5th	8.00%	6th	7.50%
7th	7.00%	8th	6.50%	9th	6.00%
10th	5.50%	11th	5.00%	12th	4.50%

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Geologists/
Geophysicists
at salaries up to
£27,900

The Department of Energy's Petroleum Engineering Division has a central and essential role in Britain's energy programme. It is responsible for ensuring that all the nation's natural reserves of oil and gas are recovered efficiently, safely and to the fullest extent.

Through monitoring and advising on the activities of companies engaged in exploration and production on the UK Continental Shelf, its Geologists and Geophysicists gain a unique overview and enjoy involvement at the very heart of the constantly evolving hydrocarbon energy industry. By interpreting comprehensive seismic and geological data from large and small areas with hydrocarbon potential, the Division ensures that the recovery of our reserves is maximised. All of which provides

invaluable and wide-ranging experience in a professional but informal team based in London.

Posts are available at a number of levels in both disciplines. Applicants for senior posts should have at least 10 years experience in the oil industry, including previous supervisory experience. For less senior posts a minimum of 2 years experience is necessary together with the relevant degree level qualifications. Suitably qualified specialists who are not British Nationals may be considered.

For more information about the work, ring JRV Brooks on 01-211 4953.

SALARY within the range of £11,130 to £27,960 depending on qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE MAY BE PAYABLE.

For an application form write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: T/911/5 for Geologists and T/921/5 for Geophysicists.

Involvement at
the centre of UK
energy exploration
and production

Department of Energy

Chicago Futures June 23

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
Soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01
corn	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
corn meal	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
corn oil	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01

London Commodities June 23

Flour in sterling per metric ton	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

London Metals June 23

High grade copper cathodes	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

Paris Commodities June 23

Flour in French francs per metric ton	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 lbs. of 50 tons	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
Soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01
corn	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
corn meal	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
corn oil	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01

U.S. TREASURY BONDS

10 year	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
10 year	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

U.S. Money Rates June 23

100 U.S. dollars	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

U.S. Money Rates June 23

100 U.S. dollars	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01
100 U.S. dollars	11.18	11.19	11.17	11.18	+0.01

New York Futures June 23

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
Soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01
corn	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
corn meal	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
corn oil	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.18	+0.01
soybean meal	18.18	18.19	18.17	18.18	+0.01
soybean oil	22.18	22.19	22.17	22.18	+0.01

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

International
Sales Manager
Compucorp®

Word/data processing
Europe, Middle East and Africa
to c.US\$80,000 package + stock option
West London-based

Compucorp, a highly successful American company, designs, manufactures and markets a range of word and data processors, which is now expanded with a highly imaginative network facility. Worldwide sales are accelerating rapidly and are expected to double this year. The company has established a well-organised, well-motivated and trained distributor network in Europe, and the enormous potential in Africa and the Middle East presents an excellent opportunity for its further development.

Now, to ensure this sales pattern is maintained, an International Sales Manager is needed. Located in the company's UK headquarters in Slough, his or her brief will be to strengthen and extend the dealer network throughout the territory. Extensive travel will therefore be involved. For this highly important appointment, you must have a strong background in word-processor sales and be at home negotiating with senior management in both large and small organisations. Essentially, you must be a 'shirt-sleeves' individual and be prepared to spend considerable time with distributors' sales forces. Probably aged 35-45, you possess a strong desire to achieve sales targets, a talent for man management, and the ability to speak an additional European language reasonably fluently.

The salary package is negotiable and the total of c.US\$80,000 incorporates a base salary, performance bonus and car allowance. A stock option is also available. Please send CV, or write for an application form, quoting reference SS63/0037/HT, to James Gunn.

PSS

PA Sales Selection Limited
(Recruitment Consultants)
Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 7LE, England. Telephone 01-235 6060

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

TREASURER

Swiss national, age 39, ETH and MBA, speaks 4 languages, presently based in France, responsible worldwide for all treasury aspects of a major international company, experienced in cash management, investments, foreign exchange, bank financing, has previously worked as CFO of a division of an American multinational, seeks new challenging position in Switzerland, France, Belgium or Italy.

Please write to Box D.1910,
International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Legal Counsel

Wang Laboratories, Inc. seeks in-house legal counsel for their European support headquarters near London. With over a billion dollars in revenues, Wang ranks 341st among the Fortune 500 and is the recognized leader in the office automation computer market.

In this newly created position, the successful candidate will furnish legal advice to headquarters staff, including finance and administration, sales, marketing, personnel and customer engineering. Candidates must be fluent in English, possess a minimum of 5 years' experience in the representation of U.S. clients, and demonstrate superior academic credentials. Your background must include exposure to varied multinational legal matters and the high technology industry.

Send English language resume only to Office of General Counsel, M/S 13B3F, Wang Laboratories, Inc., One Industrial Avenue, Lowell, Massachusetts 01851, U.S.A.

WANG

The Office Automation Computer Company

INTERNATIONAL
SALES DIRECTOR

A major United States manufacturer of medical/surgical devices and a division of a multinational corporation seeks an international sales director with heavy experience in selling direct as well as through distributors.

Qualifications must include a minimum of a Bachelor's degree with 7 years experience in the medical/surgical field including 5 years experience in worldwide sales and sales management. Previous P & L responsibility and foreign language capabilities are assets.

The individual who could be based in the United Kingdom or Europe will possess a strong knowledge of international markets and marketing combined with an ability to motivate area sales managers and distributor sales forces.

Qualified candidates should forward their resume, which must include current and expected salary information to:

Box D.1912, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

An equal opportunity employer M/F

JEUNE MANAGER
BILINGUE ANGLAIS

Un groupe français à vocation internationale recherche une jeune diplômée(e) GRANDE ECOLE DE COMMERCE ou BUSINESS SCHOOL. Rattachée à la Holding, il assurera une fonction de gestion et d'organisation pour les filiales du Groupe, tant en France qu'à l'étranger.

Il devra être parfaitement bilingue anglais ou de nationalité anglaise ou américaine, pour participer à des négociations commerciales internationales en collaboration avec les dirigeants.

Ce poste est un tremplin pour un jeune débutant motivé.

Adressez votre candidature sous référence 1307 à :

Q7 organisation et publicité
2 RUE MARENGO 75001 PARIS/QUAI TRAIT.

Sales Director Europe
Mid East and North Africa

We have been retained by a major international corporation with worldwide activities and a significant commitment to the heavy vehicle sector of the automotive industry to assist in the recruitment of a senior sales professional to lead an experienced and established team of account executives.

Direct knowledge of the heavy vehicle marketplace and extensive sales management experience are critical attributes. Candidates will ideally possess an engineering background and be used to high level negotiations and technical discussion with automotive vehicle engineers. Multilingual capability including English is essential.

Our client offers first-class opportunities for career development and excellent working conditions. Salary indicator is 60,000 dollars but could be more for candidates from high salary countries.

Please contact David Dillstone of Tasa International at 17/18 Old Bond Street, London, W1. Telephone: London 409 22 60.

INTER. AD. INTERNATIONAL
ANZEIGEN SERVICE GMBH
6000 Frankfurt am Main · Mendelssohnstraße 79 · Telefon 06 11 / 74 80 46

EXECUTIVES
AVAILABLEEXPAND YOUR OPERATIONS
IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Commercial executives, 27 y., fluent Arabic, French, Italian and practical English, extensive knowledge of international trade and business environment in Africa, Middle East and Latin America, seeks suitable post with EXPORT-COMpany in building, industrial products, all kinds of equipment or services fields. Immediately available.

Write to: GHOZLEN, 7, rue des Champs,
92600 ASNIERES, France.

ANPE

L'Agence Nationale
Pour l'Emploi

AGENCE SPECIALISEE
DES INGENIEURS ET CADRES
12, rue Blanche 75009 PARIS CEDEX 09
Tel.: 280.61.46, Ext. 71,
285.44.40, Ext. 42.

International Business Executive, 39, French, fluent English, Swedish, Spanish some German, wide experience of financing, budgeting, supervision overseas subsidiaries (I.A.S. in Economics), Institut de Commerce de Caen - Paris, good trouble-shooter, capable, lively, ready to tackle unusual or problem situations & to travel extensively or relocate. Seeks challenging position in international management team, Europe, North America. Ref.: 222 - Paris Cedex 11/JC.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS

Our client, a major international pharmaceutical company having a leading role in the advancement of medical and health care services in developing countries, now requires a:

REGIONAL MARKETING MANAGER
FOR
LATIN AMERICA
Based in Switzerland

This position offers full management responsibility for the activity in the region. It will be attractive to candidates who are seeking the entrepreneurial challenge of a new business venture, within one of the world's best known pharmaceutical companies. Good remuneration, pension scheme and benefit programs are provided.

Qualifications and Experience:

- Several years line management experience in the marketing of ethical pharmaceuticals, especially antibiotics.
- Experience in the field, preferably in Latin America.
- English and Spanish necessary. German and / or French language ability also desirable.
- Age 30-40, prepared to travel.
- Swiss nationality an advantage.

Interested candidates for this excellent management opportunity should send full curriculum vitae, which will be handled in the strictest confidence, to the Consultants to the Company:

JOHN FERN ASSOCIATES
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING - EXECUTIVE SELECTION
P.O. BOX 253, 1009 LAUSANNE-PULVY, SWITZERLAND
TEL: (021) 29 43 37

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

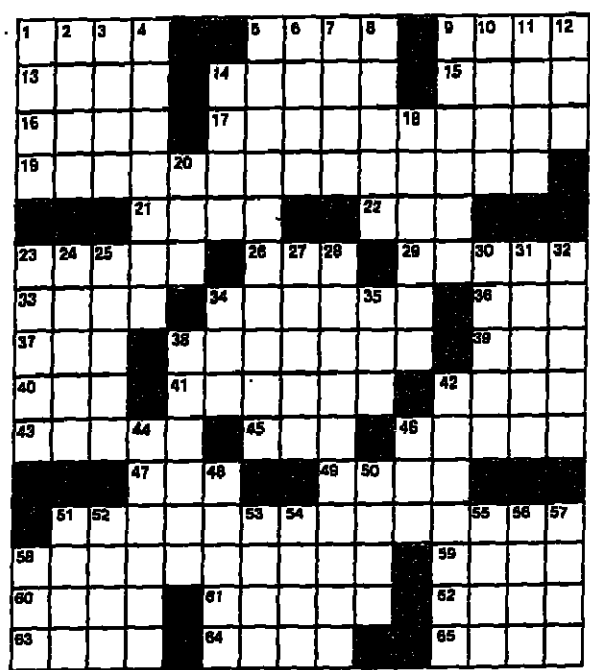
International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES:

Sl. No	POSITION	LOCATION	BASIC FUNCTIONS	JOB REQUIREMENTS
10.	SENIOR SUPERVISOR ELECTRICAL	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Follows up the daily implementation of the Electrical Maintenance Program in the plant and the workshop and solves related technical, coordination or personnel problems.	A degree in Electrical Engineering with 8 years experience, including 4 years in Operational Supervisory position involving both troubleshooting and preventive maintenance responsibilities. Good knowledge of high, medium and low voltage installations, gas turbines and standard electrical safety regulations is also required.
11.	SUPERVISOR INSTRUMENTS	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	In charge of the day-to-day instrument maintenance, in workshop or site, either on his own initiative for ordinary jobs or upon instructions from the Senior Supervisor for major jobs. Proposes modifications on the Instrumentation System when needed.	A degree in Electronics or Instrumentation with 4 years experience in the oil industry, preferably in operational supervisory position in addition to good knowledge of electronics and conventional instruments.
12.	MAINTENANCE COORDINATION SUPERVISOR	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Plans and coordinates the maintenance activities of all sections, taking into account the various constraints, in view of obtaining maintenance efficiency and cost. Coordinates maintenance activities on Site with parties outside the maintenance group (i.e. with material, logistics and contractors).	A 2-year post Secondary Technical Diploma with 8 years experience in maintenance activities including 3 years involvement in maintenance planning and control tasks.
13.	SENIOR TELECOMMUNICATION SITE ENGINEER	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Supervises the activities of telecommunications section on Site which covers all types of telecommunication system such as Microwave, Telephone, Telex, Fax Studio, Mobile Radio and CCTV.	A degree in telecommunications or equivalent with 8 years field experience in the oil industry, including maintenance and operation with at least 3 years in supervisory position.
14.	SENIOR SUPERVISOR FIELD	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Supervises all the Operations carried out on Well Head Platforms, mainly Well Servicing, Well Testing and control and safety devices maintenance. Maintains a high level of safe practices and good house-keeping on all Well Head Platforms within the field. Responsible for the safety of all Well Head Platforms.	A degree in Engineering with 8 years experience in a petroleum field, mainly in down-hole operations, including 4 years at Supervisory level.
15.	GENERAL SERVICES SENIOR SUPERVISOR	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Supervises and directs, on site, the accomplishments of general maintenance contractors which include oil buildings, roads, airport strip and harbor, earthwork and embankments and irrigation and plantations.	A 2-year post Secondary Technical Diploma with 8 years experience, including 4 years in site technical work and supervisory position. Graduation of contracts in the Civil Engineering and building construction.
16.	MOORING AND LOADING MASTER	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Ensures that the piloting, mooring, loading and unloading of tankers around the terminal are safely and efficiently conducted.	A Masters Ticket for Ocean Going Vessels, with 5 years of navigation on tankers as First Mate or Chief Officer. Piloting experience is desirable.
17.	FLOW TESTING VESSEL SUPERVISOR	<i>Off-Shore (Fields)</i>	Supervises Well Testing operations carried out by the contractor with a flow testing vessel. Acts on board as company representative.	A 2-year post Secondary Technical Diploma with 6 years experience of Well Testing operations, mainly in Off-Shore, including 3 years in a Supervisory level.
18.	SENIOR SUPERVISOR INSTRUMENTS	<i>Abo Dhabi</i>	To take charge of the definition of overall maintenance procedures and schedules and to organize a maintenance cost control for the instruments on site. Supervises maintenance contracts, carries out small projects and controls tests of new materials.	A degree in Electronics or Instrumentation with 8 years experience in the oil industry, including 4 years in Operational Supervisory positions. Good practical knowledge of instruments and conventional instruments is also required.

PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE - EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY (ADNOC)
P.O. BOX 898 - ABU DHABI - U.A.E.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Vito center
3 Oates novel
9 Titian's "Homage"
13 Looking like Cassius
14 Macaw
15 Duplicate event
16 Talk-show name
17 Sunlike bodies
19 Start of a saying made famous by 5
21 Haunts
22 Choose
23 Magic Johnson is one
26 Bumble
28 Ice breaker of sorts
33 (approximate) city of Spain
34 Food time of night
37 Latin man
38 Kind of maid
39 Compass pt.
40 Greek letter
41 Type of apartment house
42 Arcade
43 "Inferno" creator
45 Bar bill

DOWN

- 46 Collars or neckties
47 Barry Goldwater, e.g.
48 Tra trailers
51 End of saying at 19 Across
58 Do a zoning job
59 Quechuan soap
61 A Papuan people
62 Thor's sire
63 "noir"
64 British gun
65 Precursor of dice
1 Something for the poor
2 Exude
3 Weight allowance
4 Humbl was one
5 Sarcasm signature of "Bull Moose"
6 Third-quarter antecedent
7 Part of Q.E.D.
8 Access
9 Will subject
10 The Camp-belle, e.g.
11 Joker
12 Bad
13 German spa

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	32	22	Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	16	Cloudy
ALASKA	31	18	Fair	MADRID	23	15	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	30	17	Fair	MANILA	31	23	Partly
ANKARA	24	19	51	MEXICO CITY	26	14	Cloudy
ANTWERP	28	15	Fair	MILAN	27	19	Fair
AUCKLAND	14	61	26	MONTREAL	27	18	Cloudy
BANGKOK	34	26	78	MOSCOW	20	12	Overcast
BARCELONA	28	17	Cloudy	MUNICH	20	12	Overcast
BELGRADE	24	14	67	MURKIN	22	14	Overcast
BERLIN	24	14	57	NASSAU	24	15	Cloudy
BOSTON	24	14	57	NEW DELHI	29	18	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	14	57	NEW YORK	24	15	Overcast
BUDAPEST	29	14	54	NICE	24	15	Overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	29	14	61	OSLO	14	6	Overcast
CAIRO	32	26	68	PARIS	21	14	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	16	11	48	PRAGUE	21	13	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	17	63	REYKJAVIK	13	5	Overcast
CHICAGO	24	16	50	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	14	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	13	11	52	ROME	22	14	Overcast
COSTA MESA	22	17	63	SAO PAULO	17	14	Overcast
DALLAS	24	16	50	SEOUL	22	14	Overcast
DUBLIN	11	10	50	SHANGHAI	24	15	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	9	47	SINGAPORE	31	24	Overcast
FLORENCE	21	14	64	STOCKHOLM	14	12	Overcast
FRANKFURT	21	14	61	SYDNEY	27	17	Overcast
GENEVA	20	14	61	TAIPEI	22	14	Overcast
HAGUE	22	17	71	TALAVIA	22	14	Overcast
HAWAII	15	59	41	TORONTO	22	17	61
HONG KONG	31	22	75	TURIN	22	14	Overcast
HOUSTON	24	16	72	VENICE	22	14	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	16	64	VIENNA	24	15	Overcast
JERUSALEM	24	16	59	WASHINGTON	24	15	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	16	70	ZURICH	18	14	Overcast
LIMA	24	16	59				
LISBON	24	15	59				
LONDON	14	11	59				

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 23, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are supplied by the International Fund for the Americas (IFA). Weekly (W), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), semi-annually (S), annually (A), and other (O) are indicated.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(1) Global Fund	\$7.25	(1) Global Fund	\$7.25
(2) Euro Fund	\$7.25	(2) Euro Fund	\$7.25
(3) Bond Fund	\$7.25	(3) Bond Fund	\$7.25
(4) Stock Fund	\$7.25	(4) Stock Fund	\$7.25
(5) Money Fund	\$7.25	(5) Money Fund	\$7.25
(6) Cash Fund	\$7.25	(6) Cash Fund	\$7.25
(7) Dividend Fund	\$7.25	(7) Dividend Fund	\$7.25
(8) Income Fund	\$7.25	(8) Income Fund	\$7.25
(9) Growth Fund	\$7.25	(9) Growth Fund	\$7.25
(10) International Fund	\$7.25	(10) International Fund	\$7.25
(11) Pacific Fund	\$7.25	(11) Pacific Fund	\$7.25
(12) Asia Fund	\$7.25	(12) Asia Fund	\$7.25
(13) Latin America Fund	\$7.25	(13) Latin America Fund	\$7.25
(14) Europe Fund	\$7.25	(14) Europe Fund	\$7.25
(15) Africa Fund	\$7.25	(15) Africa Fund	\$7.25
(16) Middle East Fund	\$7.25	(16) Middle East Fund	\$7.25
(17) Australia Fund	\$7.25	(17) Australia Fund	\$7.25
(18) New Zealand Fund	\$7.25	(18) New Zealand Fund	\$7.25
(19) South America Fund	\$7.25	(19) South America Fund	\$7.25
(20) Asia Pacific Fund	\$7.25	(20) Asia Pacific Fund	\$7.25
(21) Europe Pacific Fund	\$7.25	(21) Europe Pacific Fund	\$7.25
(22) Asia Europe Fund	\$7.25	(22) Asia Europe Fund	\$7.25
(23) Latin America Europe Fund	\$7.25	(23) Latin America Europe Fund	\$7.25
(24) Middle East Europe Fund	\$7.25	(24) Middle East Europe Fund	\$7.25
(25) Africa Europe Fund	\$7.25	(25) Africa Europe Fund	\$7.25
(26) Australia Europe Fund	\$7.25	(26) Australia Europe Fund	\$7.25
(27) New Zealand Europe Fund	\$7.25	(27) New Zealand Europe Fund	\$7.25
(28) South America Europe Fund	\$7.25	(28) South America Europe Fund	\$7.25
(29) Asia Pacific Europe Fund	\$7.25	(29) Asia Pacific Europe Fund	\$7.25
(30) Europe Pacific Europe Fund	\$7.25	(30) Europe Pacific Europe Fund	\$7.25
(31) Asia Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(31) Asia Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(32) Latin America Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(32) Latin America Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(33) Middle East Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(33) Middle East Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(34) Africa Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(34) Africa Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(35) Australia Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(35) Australia Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(36) New Zealand Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(36) New Zealand Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(37) South America Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(37) South America Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(38) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(38) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(39) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(39) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(40) Asia Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(40) Asia Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(41) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(41) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(42) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(42) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(43) Africa Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(43) Africa Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(44) Australia Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(44) Australia Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(45) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(45) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(46) South America Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(46) South America Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(47) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(47) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(48) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(48) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(49) Asia Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(49) Asia Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(50) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(50) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(51) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(51) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(52) Africa Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(52) Africa Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(53) Australia Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(53) Australia Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(54) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(54) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(55) South America Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(55) South America Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(56) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(56) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(57) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(57) Europe Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(58) Asia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(58) Asia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(59) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(59) Latin America Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(60) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(60) Middle East Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(61) Africa Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(61) Africa Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(62) Australia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(62) Australia Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(63) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(63) New Zealand Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(64) South America Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(64) South America Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25
(65) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25	(65) Asia Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Fund	\$7.25

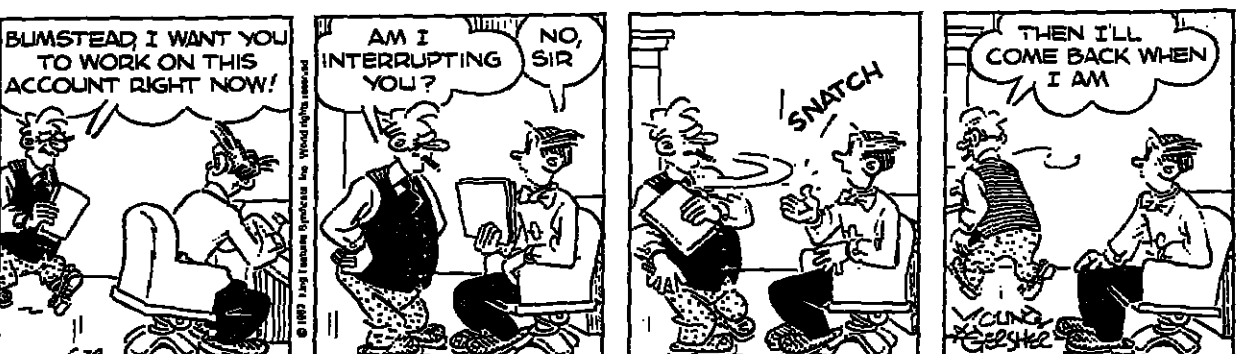
PEANUTS



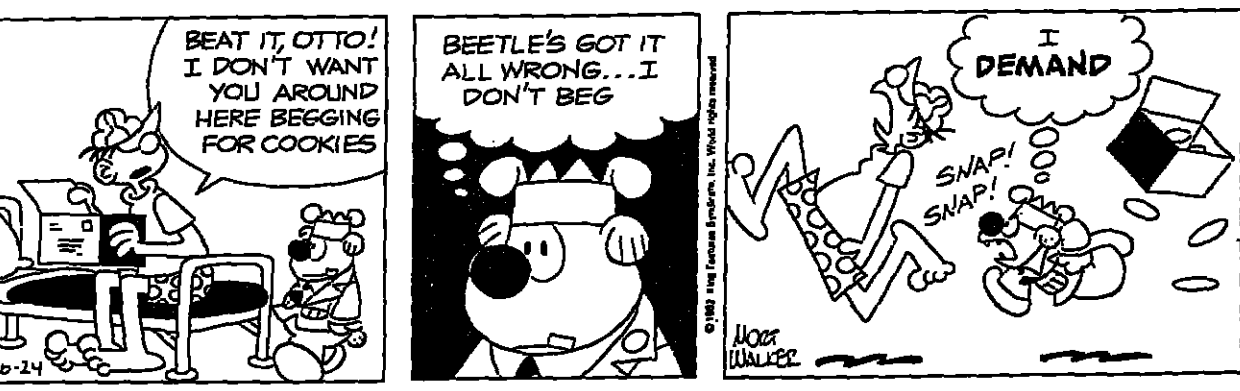
B. C.



B. L. O. N. D. I. E.



B. E. E. T. L. E.



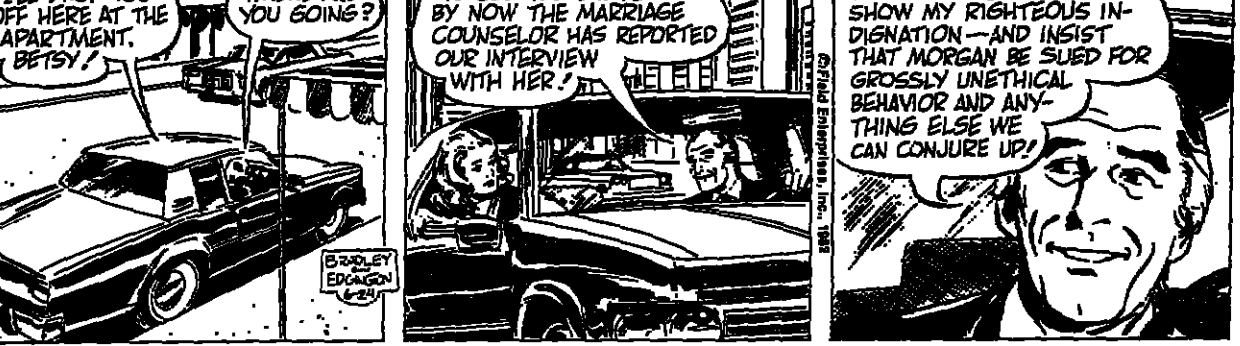
A. N. D. Y.



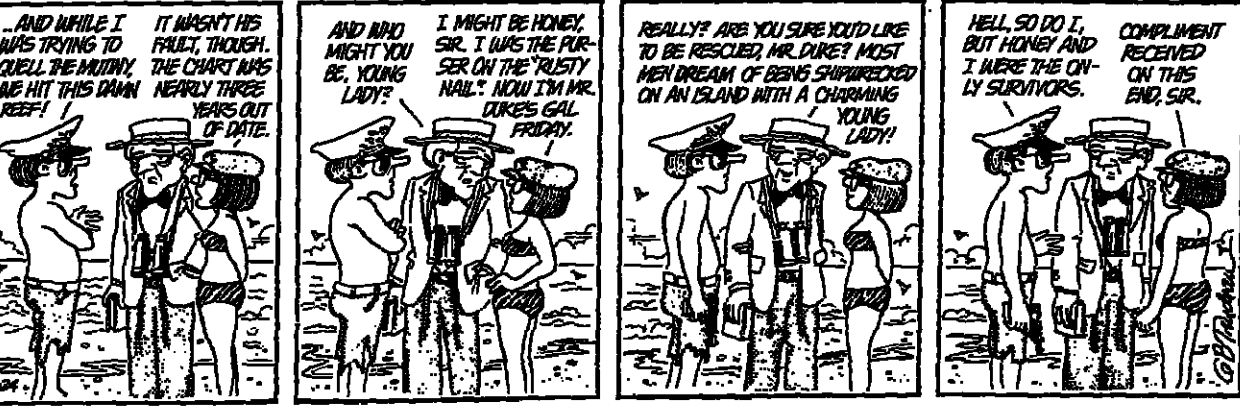
W. I. Z. A. R. D.



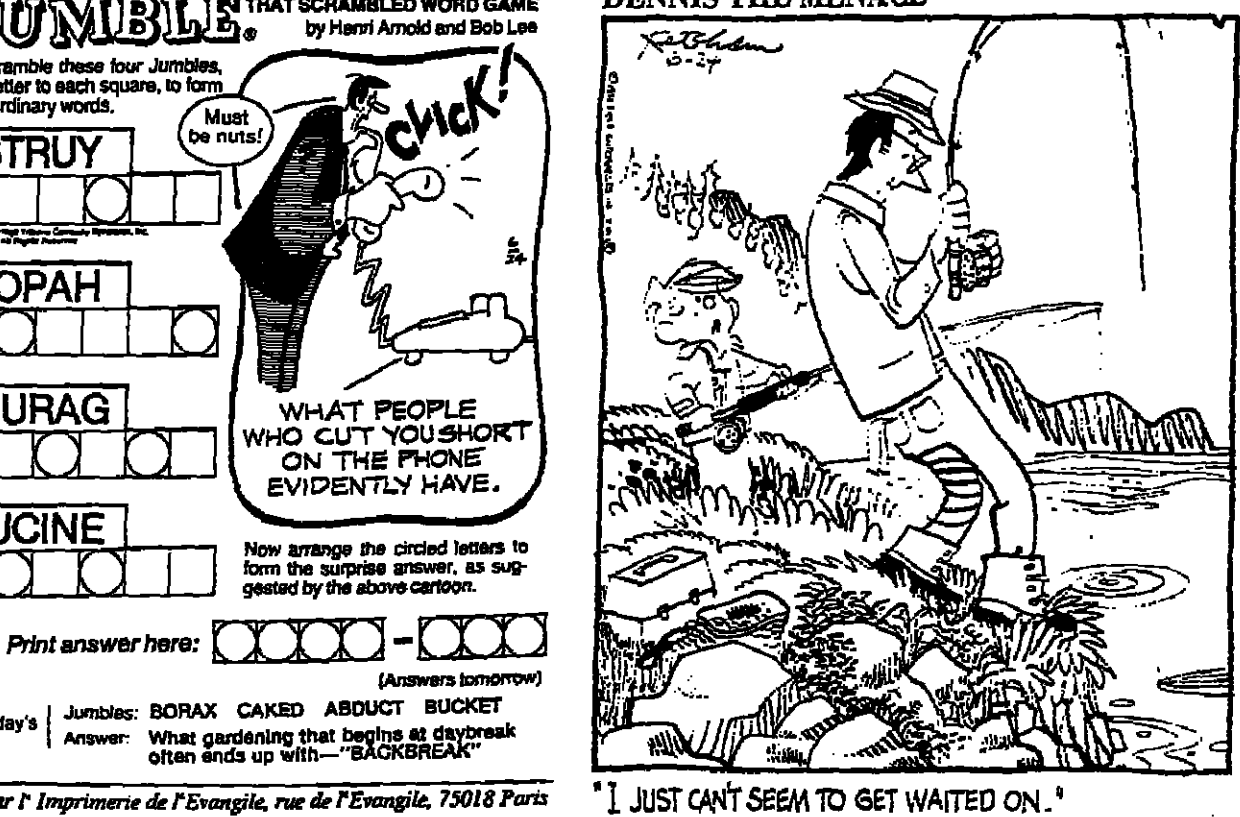
R. E. X.



D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



J. U. M. B. L. E.



BOOKS

FROM THE CENTER OF THE EARTH
The Search For The Truth About China
By Richard Bernstein. 260 pp. \$15.95.
Little, Brown & Co, 34 Beacon St., Boston 02106

Reviewed by Ross Terrill

HOW does Orwell know that Russia is so bad? The English historian R.H. Tawney used to ask a close friend, that George Orwell knew little of the Soviet Union didn't stop him from judging it, and being right about it. On China too, generations of Westerners have pronounced judgment in the abstract (favorably in the Europe of Voltaire's day, unfavorably in the United States of the 1950s). Fear, hope, the balance of power, the temperament of the observer, all can affect judgments of a society as determined to keep itself mysterious as China is. Since the 1960s, when the United States became a base for modern Sinological study, the pendulum of academic judgment of China has not swung very widely, but journalists, businessmen and politicians have sharply changed their minds on the question of whether Communism in China is benign or evil. Is there any way to demythologize our response to China?

Time magazine's correspondent in Peking, Richard Bernstein, who was a graduate student at Harvard when East Asian studies there were buoyant, has written a book that helps. A very personal book, it is a wary, acerbic, masterfully conceived account of China in the early 1980s. Bernstein does not rush us through a menu of predictable topics, rather, he acts as a literate, opinionated leader of a walking tour, now receding history, now handing our digested portions of his experiences in China, never piling up facts just because he knows them, always keeping a theme before us — and always in quest of the reasons why China is so bad.

He had decided before he took up residence in Peking that Chinese Communism was a "tragic failure," but it was living there that really appalled him. Everything in China disappoints Bernstein — as perhaps some things at Harvard and Time do too — though he had not been so dismayed in 1972 when he made his first trip to China and wrote a series of laudatory pieces for The Washington Post. Now, the north of China is "forbidding" and the south is "fever-infested"; the vegetables are "rotten" and the women are "senseless"; the boats are "glorious" and the handsome Red Flag sedans turn out to be "obscene brontosaurus of the road."

This does not mean that Bernstein often gets things wrong. Although he is too rosy about pre-Communist China, and one wonders if his view of Chinese culture as a "desert" would be less harsh if the winters were less cold and the women less sexless, the book is a well-informed judiciously impressionist report on oppressiveness in China.

Dispirited Boredom

Bernstein finds China wrestling with issues that are 100 years old — mainly how to have a big, old, proud civilization onto the path of modernity; the only clear-cut progress he sees is in the realm of China's unity and stature as a nation. The government talks in epic terms about glory and struggle and marching to prosperity, but the people seem sunk in dispirited boredom; their twin concerns are to get enough, in the face of menacing scarcities, and to get along, in the face of a bureaucracy obsessed with the procedures of control. Bernstein hopes China can move into the world of modern Asia, but he seems to doubt that it will, given its population of more than one billion and Maoist hostility toward the creative spirit. Bernstein is excellent on food markets, which he hung around like a hungry dog in order to find out exactly what the Chinese eat, and on architecture, a badge of Communism's failure ("I have not seen a single building in China constructed since 1949 that is distinguished"). He has chilling stories about the lengths to which Peking goes to keep Chinese and foreigners from unsupervised encounters with each other, and to keep information, which is as precious as shark's fin, to be nibbled gratefully and not taken for granted, from hungry foreign journalists.

Bernstein is least reliable when he leans heavily on the official press, rather than finding things out for himself, because he is unsophisticated in

At times Bernstein seems as disappointed in the people as in the government; his aesthetic distaste for Chinese cultural ways (people elbowing him on buses) often matches his political distaste for Chinese Communism. He finds the wretched penitents from the countryside ignorant of the root of their misery, and the standard of how most people live, China today is pretty bad. Bernstein, who has lived there, as the scholars have not been able to do, and who has also learned from the scholars, makes this clear in his excellent book. I for one am by no means uncomfortable with his implicit conclusion that the West, with all its faults, is superior, not only materially but morally and culturally to China, with all its fascinations. But for a Westerner, perhaps the Chinese will reply to Bernstein and will also give us, instead of the propaganda about the United States in their official press, an account of ourselves as interesting and well informed as Richard Bernstein's account of them.

Ross Terrill, author of "R.H. Tawney and his Times," "Mao," "Flowers on an Iron Tree," "300,000,000" and "The Future of China," is at work on the story of Jiang Qing, Mao's widow. He wrote this review for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

REACHING a slam with 24 high-card points is not easy after the opponents have opened the bidding. But North-South managed it on the diagramed deal.

North's two no-trump overall showed minor-suit length, and he then indicated considerable extra strength with a cue-bid. This encouraged South to jump to five clubs, and North continued to slam.

Since the trumps broke evenly, declarer had little trouble. He ruffed the opening lead of the heart ace, ruffed a diamond and led to the club ace. He ruffed another diamond with his last trump.

He then ruffed a heart, removing West's king, and cashed the heart 10. When the trumps divided, he had the rest of the tricks. If East or West had had three trumps, he would still have

made 12 tricks by discarding dummy's spade loser on a winning heart.

NORTH			
♠ A94			
♥ 7			
♦ AQJ95			
♣ AK867			
WEST			
♠ Q7632			
♥ AK5			
♦ K43			
♣ 104			
EAST (2)			
♠ J8			
♥ 10854			
♦ 108762			
♣ QJ			
SOUTH			
♠ K105			
♥ QJ7732			
♦ 9			
♣ 8753			
East and West were vulnerable, the bidding:			
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♣	2NT
Pass	3♣	Pass	2♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

SPORTS

Rose Passes Aaron
With Hit No. 3,772

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — Pete Rose of the Philadelphia Phillies moved past Henry Aaron into second place on the all-time major league hit list here Tuesday night against the St. Louis Cardinals.

The 41-year-old Rose lined a third-inning double off Cardinal rookie John Stuper for the 3,772nd hit of his 20-year career. Rose now trails only Ty Cobb, who had 4,191 hits in his lifetime.

The Cardinals won the game, 3-2, when reliever Ed Farmer walked Mike Ramsey with the bases loaded in the eighth inning.

The double extended Rose's current hitting streak to 14 games; he has hit safely in 17 of his last 18.

Playing in game No. 3,002 of his career, Rose is only the fifth player in baseball history to play in 3,000 or more games. Tuesday's was his 325th consecutive game.

"I'm in the history books, even if it's in a dubious way," commented Stuper. "That's OK — it's an honor just to be on the same field with him."

Reds 7, Padres 5
In Cincinnati, Mike Vail drove in two runs, including an insurance run in the third-inning seventh, to lift the Reds past San Diego, 7-5.

Dodgers 4, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Steve Garvey and Dusty Baker each hit bases-empty home runs and three pitchers combined on a three-hitter to lead Los Angeles over the Braves, 4-1.

Expos 4, Mets 3
In New York, Warren Cromartie's two-run first-inning single and Al Oliver's ninth home of the year in the third propelled Montreal to a 4-3 victory over the Mets.

Astros 2, Giants 0
In Houston, Vern Riffe pitched a three-hitter, retiring 23 consecutive batters during one stretch, as the Astros blanked San Francisco, 2-0.

Pirates 9, Cubs 2
In Pittsburgh, pitcher John Candalaria, Dave Parker and Jim Morrison drove in two runs apiece and Johnny Ray had three hits and scored twice in the Pirates' 9-2 romp over Chicago.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 4
In the American League, in Boston...

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	East	West	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	27	27	.500	0
Philadelphia	26	26	.490	1
San Diego	25	25	.481	2
Los Angeles	24	24	.471	3
San Francisco	23	23	.462	4
Atlanta	22	22	.453	5
Chicago	21	21	.444	6
Montreal	20	20	.435	7
San Francisco	19	19	.426	8
San Diego	18	18	.417	9
Los Angeles	17	17	.408	10
Philadelphia	16	16	.399	11
St. Louis	15	15	.390	12
San Francisco	14	14	.381	13
Atlanta	13	13	.372	14
Chicago	12	12	.363	15
Montreal	11	11	.354	16
San Francisco	10	10	.345	17
San Diego	9	9	.336	18
Los Angeles	8	8	.327	19
Philadelphia	7	7	.318	20
St. Louis	6	6	.309	21
San Francisco	5	5	.300	22
Atlanta	4	4	.291	23
Chicago	3	3	.282	24
Montreal	2	2	.273	25
San Francisco	1	1	.264	26
San Diego	0	0	.255	27
Los Angeles	0	0	.246	28
Philadelphia	0	0	.237	29
St. Louis	0	0	.228	30
San Francisco	0	0	.219	31
Atlanta	0	0	.210	32
Chicago	0	0	.201	33
Montreal	0	0	.192	34
San Francisco	0	0	.183	35
San Diego	0	0	.174	36
Los Angeles	0	0	.165	37
Philadelphia	0	0	.156	38
St. Louis	0	0	.147	39
San Francisco	0	0	.138	40
Atlanta	0	0	.129	41
Chicago	0	0	.120	42
Montreal	0	0	.111	43
San Francisco	0	0	.102	44
San Diego	0	0	.093	45
Los Angeles	0	0	.084	46
Philadelphia	0	0	.075	47
St. Louis	0	0	.066	48
San Francisco	0	0	.057	49
Atlanta	0	0	.048	50
Chicago	0	0	.039	51
Montreal	0	0	.030	52
San Francisco	0	0	.021	53
San Diego	0	0	.012	54
Los Angeles	0	0	.003	55
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	56
St. Louis	0	0	.000	57
San Francisco	0	0	.000	58
Atlanta	0	0	.000	59
Chicago	0	0	.000	60
Montreal	0	0	.000	61
San Francisco	0	0	.000	62
San Diego	0	0	.000	63
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	64
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	65
St. Louis	0	0	.000	66
San Francisco	0	0	.000	67
Atlanta	0	0	.000	68
Chicago	0	0	.000	69
Montreal	0	0	.000	70
San Francisco	0	0	.000	71
San Diego	0	0	.000	72
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	73
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	74
St. Louis	0	0	.000	75
San Francisco	0	0	.000	76
Atlanta	0	0	.000	77
Chicago	0	0	.000	78
Montreal	0	0	.000	79
San Francisco	0	0	.000	80
San Diego	0	0	.000	81
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	82
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	83
St. Louis	0	0	.000	84
San Francisco	0	0	.000	85
Atlanta	0	0	.000	86
Chicago	0	0	.000	87
Montreal	0	0	.000	88
San Francisco	0	0	.000	89
San Diego	0	0	.000	90
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	91
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	92
St. Louis	0	0	.000	93
San Francisco	0	0	.000	94
Atlanta	0	0	.000	95
Chicago	0	0	.000	96
Montreal	0	0	.000	97
San Francisco	0	0	.000	98
San Diego	0	0	.000	99
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	100

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East	West	Pct.	GB
Detroit	10	10	.500	0
Boston	9	9	.490	1
Chicago	8	8	.481	2
Los Angeles	7	7	.471	3
San Francisco	6	6	.462	4
Atlanta	5	5	.453	5
Philadelphia	4	4	.444	6
San Diego	3	3	.435	7
St. Louis	2	2	.426	8
San Francisco	1	1	.417	9
San Diego	0	0	.408	10
Los Angeles	0	0	.399	11
Philadelphia	0	0	.390	12
St. Louis	0	0	.381	13
San Francisco	0	0	.372	14
Atlanta	0	0	.363	15
Chicago	0	0	.354	16
San Francisco	0	0	.345	17
San Diego	0	0	.336	18
Los Angeles	0	0	.327	19
Philadelphia	0	0	.318	20
St. Louis	0	0	.309	21
San Francisco	0	0	.300	22
Atlanta	0	0	.291	23
Chicago	0	0	.282	24
Montreal	0	0	.273	25
San Francisco	0	0	.264	26
San Diego	0	0	.255	27
Los Angeles	0	0	.246	28
Philadelphia	0	0	.237	29
St. Louis	0	0	.228	30
San Francisco	0	0	.219	31
Atlanta	0	0	.210	32
Chicago	0	0	.201	33
Montreal	0	0	.192	34
San Francisco	0	0	.183	35
San Diego	0	0	.174	36
Los Angeles	0	0	.165	37
Philadelphia	0	0	.156	38
St. Louis	0	0	.147	39
San Francisco	0	0	.138	40
Atlanta	0	0	.129	41
Chicago	0	0	.120	42
Montreal	0	0	.111	43
San Francisco	0	0	.102	44
San Diego	0	0	.093	45
Los Angeles	0	0	.084	46
Philadelphia	0	0	.075	47
St. Louis	0	0	.066	48
San Francisco	0	0	.057	49
Atlanta	0	0	.048	50
Chicago	0	0	.039	51
Montreal	0	0	.030	52
San Francisco	0	0	.021	53
San Diego	0	0	.012	54
Los Angeles	0	0	.003	55
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	56
St. Louis	0	0	.000	57
San Francisco	0	0	.000	58
Atlanta	0	0	.000	59
Chicago	0	0	.000	60
Montreal	0	0	.000	61
San Francisco	0	0	.000	62
San Diego	0	0	.000	63
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	64
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	65
St. Louis	0	0	.000	66
San Francisco	0	0	.000	67
Atlanta	0	0	.000	68
Chicago	0	0	.000	69
Montreal	0	0	.000	70
San Francisco	0	0	.000	71
San Diego	0	0	.000	72
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	73
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	74
St. Louis	0	0	.000	75
San Francisco	0	0	.000	76
Atlanta	0	0	.000	77
Chicago	0	0	.000	78
Montreal	0	0	.000	79
San Francisco	0	0	.000	80
San Diego	0	0	.000	81
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	82
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	83
St. Louis	0	0	.000	84
San Francisco	0	0	.000	85
Atlanta	0	0	.000	86
Chicago	0	0	.000	87
Montreal	0	0	.000	88
San Francisco	0	0	.000	89
San Diego	0	0	.000	90
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	91
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	92
St. Louis	0	0	.000	93
San Francisco	0	0	.000	94
Atlanta	0	0	.000	95
Chicago	0	0	.000	96
Montreal	0	0	.000	97
San Francisco	0	0	.000	98
San Diego	0	0	.000	99
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	100

Transactions

Baseball
DETROIT — Traded Rick Mauch, pitcher, to Texas for Steve Largent, pitcher.
NEW YORK — Traded Don Zimmer, manager, to the Yankees for a player to be named later.
ST. LOUIS — Traded Dick Dierker, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a player to be named later.
SAN FRANCISCO — Traded Willie Randolph, pitcher, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named later.
PHILADELPHIA — Traded Tom Taylor, pitcher, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named later.
BALTIMORE — Traded Cal Knepper, pitcher, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named later.
SAN DIEGO — Traded Steve Garvey, pitcher, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named later.
LOS ANGELES — Traded Steve Garvey, pitcher, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named later.
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ART BUCHWALD Watergate Wallowing

WASHINGTON—As some of you may have noticed, last week the United States celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Watergate break-in. Unlike many people, my wife and I did not wallow in it. We decided to have a quiet dinner at home and watch TV, rather than go out to an expensive nightclub and put on funny hats and throw confetti in the air, as many of our friends were doing.



Buchwald

We wanted to be with each other as we were on that fateful morning when five men were arrested for illegally entering the Democratic National Committee's offices on the sixth floor of the Watergate office-apartment complex.

Like so many Americans, I remember the exact moment when I heard the news. It was seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and as I turned on the radio the announcer at the end of his news broadcast made mention of the break-in.

"My God," I said, sitting up in bed. "They broke into the Watergate."

My wife opened her eyes, startled by my reaction. "Why are you getting so excited about a victimless crime?" she asked.

There is more to this news item than meets the eye. This thing could lead to the Oval Office of the White House, I said.

"How do you know?" she asked me as I started doing my daily 50 push-ups.

"I don't know for certain. But something smells about this whole thing. Why would five men risk everything to break into Democratic National Committee headquarters unless they were part of a much larger conspiracy that could involve the highest officials of this land?"

"But why the Watergate?" she asked.

"Why not the Watergate?" I replied, jogging in place for three miles. "This looks like something that nut, Gordon Liddy, would think up as part of a plumbers' plan in the White House."

"What are plumbers doing in the White House?"

I lifted two 100-pound barbells, but I can't get a direct answer from anyone, but I think they're involved in wiretapping, break-ins and dirty tricks. Somehow they're connected with the Committee to Re-elect the President and John Mitchell.

"But," she said, "how will this involve Nixon?"

"It doesn't involve him at this moment. But if I know the president, as soon as he hears about it, he will call in his legal counsel, John Dean, and try to cover the whole thing up."

"That would be obstruction of justice and lead to impeachment or resignation," she said.

"Exactly. When the heat is on, Haldeman and Ehrlichman and Colson will try to sacrifice Dean, and at that point he'll start singing better than Beverly Sills."

"But," my wife said as she watched me on the chin-up bar, "where is the smoking gun?"

"The tapes. Nixon records everything in his office on a voice-activated machine. When Congress hears the conversations the president had with Dean, Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Colson, they'll have no choice but to vote for impeachment. It could be one of the darkest periods in American history, but will prove the system works, thanks to a vigilant press, and a judge who stuck to his guns."

"I can't believe you," my wife said. "You can get all of that out of one teeny news item on the radio about a third-rate burglary."

"That's what I'm paid for," I said modestly. "You never accept a news item on face value. You have to figure out what is behind the story."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Nothing. At least nothing until the Saturday night massacre."

"There always is when a president tries to obstruct justice."

"I feel so helpless," my wife cried. "Shouldn't we at least warn Nixon?"

"No way. His people got him into Watergate—let them try and get him out."

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The Barth Factor

By Curt Suplice
Washington Post Service

CHESTERTOWN, Md. — John Barth writes on the edge of his seat, shuttling a tanned ankle from floor to knee, swiveling his torso like a karate school dropout. All this incessant clamor for reality?

The man has every right to be relaxed. Outside, the ancient wall of his Chesapeake Bay wraps the cove in a deep pewter sheen, and his trim sloop lolls in its moorings. Across the lawn, his sprightly wife is gardening. And across the country, his new season novel, "Sabbatical," is blowing up a critical storm.

Yet here in his snug, bayside house, Barth is in full sedentary sprawl, fending off questions of personal fact. "I'm a fidgety man," he says, hugging a knee, plainly unhappy at talking about himself except in the third person, deflecting inquiry by quoting other writers in the marshy vowels of his waterman's droll.

A spot check reveals that "The Floating Opera" and "The End of the Road" in the '50s, through "The Sea-Weed Factor" and "Giles Goat-Boy" in the '60s, to "Chimera" and lately "Letters" in the '70s, Barth has earned a madcap eminence (and occasional column) for large and bawdy intellectual fables, philosophical vaudeville, rocco parodies of antique literary forms. They are self-conscious tales—telling the reader he is reading a story telling itself—whimsically bedecked with literary allusions, inchoate diction, mythic figures made homely and plain folk made mythic.

"Romance With Realism"

But in "Sabbatical," he says, "I have resumed a romance with realism." And at first, it even seems autobiographical: Writer Fenn Turner, 50, and his second wife Prof. Susan Seckler, 35, make a sailing vacation. (Barth, 52, and his second wife Shelly, 37, a high-school literature teacher, are devoted sailors.) The fictional pair cavort on 33 feet of sleek tank (Barth has 25 feet of fiberglass: "One of the purposes of art is to give you boats you can't afford.") Each is a twin; Barth has a twin sister.

They visit Fenn's aging parents on the Bay (Barth was born in Cambridge, Md.). And their argo

obliges them to choose among diverging life-options—including whether to have a child (Fenn has a son and new grandson; Barth, father of three, is a recent grandpa) and how to engage the moral issues of American society. (Barth, often criticized for blithe disregard of "real life," fires political salvoes aplenty.)

However, "I don't write autobiography," Barth protests, squaring again. And the book soon reveals itself to be a complex meditation: on the union of opposites ("a good marriage and a full-rigged sailboat," he says, "embody harmonious tensions between contraries," as do Susan and Fenn, pragmatic and romantic, each on the symbiosis of life and art ("The doing and the telling, our writing and our loving—they're twins"); on the metaphorical parallels among sea journeys, heroic quests, the physical vectors of conception and the intellectually elusive quest of every human life.

All served up in a richly allusive prose, festooned with footnotes and told in three voices: Susan's, Fenn's and a collective we.

A Mysterious Death

These ideas were afloat, but the book didn't emerge until 1978, when the very up-abstract career of ex-CIA official John Paisley, dead by mysterious circumstances, bobbed up in "my home waters and the novel certainly was occasioned by that case." This literal intrusion of the real becomes a ditto in the novel: Barth simply reads 20 pages of Paisley stories from The Baltimore Sun. "If you're gonna pollute a work of fiction with an enormous goblet of fact, you might as well lay it on. That's not unprecedented—the novel is the most hospitable genre to any kind of contamination."

The second son of a candy-store owner, restaurateur and judge, Barth grew up in the "boundless tidal marshes" of Dorchester County, Md. In that landscape, he writes, "where horizontality is so ubiquitous that anything vertical—like a day beacon, a dead loblolly pine—is ipso facto interesting, the abstract wish to distinguish oneself somehow, anyhow, seems pardonable to me." Pardonable, too, an early yearning to link one's life with the larger archetype. "One of the things that fascinates ev-

erybody about tides," Barth says now, "is that any little creek connects with the waters of the world. In the same way, our very homely, far-from-heroic personal experiences—simply because they are human experiences—contain the general pattern and connect with the great myths."

Jack was born with a twin sister Jill, which resulted in an early sense that "language is for relating to others" (for twins, "nasty everything went without saying," a premonition of the power of the incest theme "natural if you've grown up hearing the bawdy versions of the nursery rhymes since you were 6") and a personality "somewhat introverted, somewhat shy. One occupational hazard of being a twin is that one grows up solitary and self-sufficient." Still, he played the drums in a local jazz group—"rhythm seems to come more naturally to me than melody and harmony."

Barth attended the Juillard School, determined to be a jazz orchestra leader. The message outlasted the medium: "At heart, I'm an arranger still, whose chief literary pleasure is to take a received melody and, improvising like a jazzman within its constraints, re-orchestrate it to present purpose."

He took a scholarship to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, years behind his better-educated classmates: "They had heard already about the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the rest; I was lost in the Dark Ages. They were discussing the architecture; I was trying to find the men's room. Everything was news."

But he rapidly closed the gap, both in life and letters. In 1952, he took up teaching by "a kind of passionate default," first at Penn State, later at the State University of New York at Buffalo, and "by the time I was 25, I'd fathered three children and written two novels."

But in the late '50s, "I realized that realism was tying my hands," and he returned to the 18th-century origins of the novel for "The Sea-Weed Factor" and found "more elbow-room."

At home he reads Nabokov, Borges, Gabriel Garcia Marquez—"the second-generation masters of modernism"—along with Italo Calvino, Günter Grass and a gaggle of Americans: Updike, Cheever and "most of those people whose names are often lumped with mine." The group



Novelist John Barth: A floating sabbatical.

were the magicians, tumblers and acrobats; and he preferred the kind "who is always talking about what he's doing while he's doing it." He began writing the same way, most critics raved, and by the '60s it was a trademark technique.

Two Long Loves

He would find two long loves in the same decade. Divorced from his first wife, in 1969 he met a former student from Penn State, Shelly Rosenberg, while he was giving a reading in Boston. They were married in 1970—about the same time Barth was re-romancing his old flame Scherzade.

To this day, "I still can't hear the violin or the oboe moan in Rimsky-Korsakov's 'Scheherazade' without a chill." They first met in the library stacks at Hopkins, and she became his mentor and metaphor.

She also became the subject of one of the three interrelated novellas titled "Chimera," which won Barth the National Book Award in 1973—the same year that an offer from Johns Hopkins catapulted him back to his ancestral fens. Since then, he has lived quietly between Baltimore and the bay, in the deep penumbra of the literary limelight.

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includes Donald Barthelme, John Hawkes, William Gass, Robert Coover, Ishmael Reed—"all the ones Gore Vidal doesn't like." As Barthelme says, I like the team they put me on.

Barth has accumulated a host of laurels; has been the subject of myriad Ph.D. theses ("It gives you a sort of posthumous feeling before the fact"); even has a fan club, the Society for the Celebration of Barthomania, which claims a number of nationwide chapters and offers a choice of three bumper stickers, including "John Barth is God."

Next Novel

The critics "bother you only until you get back to work," says Barth, who compares himself to an auto designer: "The one that's in the showroom now is the one he designed three years ago."

"While that hurts, it doesn't hurt your production, because that's not where you are any more."

Where's that? Well, there's the next book, a "downstream companion" to "Sabbatical." Like a "back story," it has a title: "The Tidewater Tale: A Novel." But first, "I'll take a different kind of sabbatical for a few months by writing a couple of essays to clear my head." Like this: "I've just cracked the riddle of Scherzade's menstrual cycle! Nobody in the country recognized that there was a problem there." It seems likely. "The question I asked myself is, Why are the 1,001 nights instead of 102 or 5,497?"

PEOPLE

Arizona Woman Claims Sperm-Bank Birth

Joyce Kowalski, of Phoenix, Ariz., revealed that she is the mother of the first baby, Victoria, born through artificial insemination from a sperm bank seeded by genius donor, Mrs. Kowalski told her story to the National Enquirer and told the tabloid, "The odds are good that our sweet little girl will grow up to become a genius. She and hundreds like her, just could be America's hope for the future."

Dr. Kenneth Denman, head of the division of clinical genetics, University of California at Irvine, disagreed and said of the elite sperm bank: "Artificial insemination is perfectly valid but this is a gimmick, an unrealistic hope for families." To hold out the idea that Nobel sperm will help society is sheer bull, Dr. Kowalski reportedly were paid \$20,000 for the story by the Enquirer. A spokesman for the Repository for Germinal Choice of northern San Diego County said the sperm was donated by an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way—measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. The repository was established in 1979 by Dr. Robert E. Anderson, an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way—measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. 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